Maine Farmer.

AGRICULTURE, MECHANIC ARTS, LITERATURE, NEWS, &c.

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The Maine Farmer.

N. T. TRUE, S. L. BOARDMAN, } Editors.

Our Home, Our Country, and our Brother Man.

A System of Education for an Industrial University.

We commend to the attention and study of all interested in the problem of industrial education, and especially of those likely to be in any way connected with its practical development, a valuable and suggestive report on the organization of the Cornell University of the State of New York,—which receives one half of the government grant to that State in aid of industrial education—lately presented to the Trustees by Hon. Andrew D. White, Chancellor elect of the University. Although the report has been prepared for an institution of far greater magnitude than any of our State Industrial Colleges are likely to become, it has many points that will commend themselves to attention if not adoption, and we regret we can give but a brief abstract of the document.

At the beginning we may mention, what many of our readers are probably already aware of, that by the union of the national land grant and the munificent gift of a single wealthy and benevolent gentleman, Hon. Ezra Cornell, a fund rivalling, if not surpassing the endowment of Yale or Harvard, has been obtained for establishing a new university. This new institution is not to be a college in the usual acceptation of the term in this country, nor a university in the French or German signification of the phrase; but the plan of organization is founded upon two leading convictions as to the educational needs of the country, and two corresponding ideas as to supplying these needs. The first of these convictions is that there exists a necessity never yet fully met, for thorough education in various *special* departments, and, among them, the science and practice of agriculture, industrial mechanics, and kindred departments of thought and action. The corresponding practical idea is that institutions be founded where such instruction can be conducted with every appliance necessary in discovering and diffusing truth, that such instruction be not subordinated to any other, that the agricultural and industrial professions be regarded as the peers of every other, that access to these departments be opened as widely as possible, and progress in them be pushed as far as possible. The second of these convictions is that the system of collegiate instruction now dominant leaves unsatisfied the wants of a very large number, and perhaps the majority of those who desire an advanced *general* education; that although there are great numbers of noble men doing noble work in the existing system, it has devoted its strength and machinery mainly to a *single combination* of studies, into which comparatively few enter heartily; that where more latitude in study has been provided for, all courses outside the single traditional course have been considered to imply a lower caste in those taking them; that the higher general education has therefore lost its hold upon the majority of the leaders of society; that it has consequently become under estimated and distrusted by a majority of the people at large, and on this account is neglected by a majority of our young men of energy and ability. The corresponding practical idea is that colleges of wider scope be founded; that no single course be insisted upon for all alike; that various combinations of studies be provided to meet various minds and different plans—thus presenting a *general course* to meet the *general want* which existing colleges fail to satisfy.

Proceeding upon this plan the report suggests two fundamental divisions of instruction; the first consisting of nine special courses, and the second including five general courses. The former are agriculture, mechanic arts, civil engineering, commerce and trade, mining, medicine and surgery, law, jurisprudence political and social science and history, education. The latter consists of three classical courses, similar to our older colleges, in two of which the modern languages wholly or partly supersede the ancient; a select scientific course for those who intend devoting themselves wholly or mainly to the natural sciences, and an optional course in which the student is required to choose three subjects of study from all those pursued in the university, and pass an examination therein. The report does not recommend that all these departments be established at once; but to establish in the first division those relating to agriculture, the mechanic arts, civil engineering and mining—and in the second so many courses as shall be found necessary to meet the wants of students presenting themselves at the beginning of each term; providing for the others as fast as the demands of the institution require it.

The plan makes provision for twenty-six professorships, all of which will be needed at an early day. The cost of the institution may be seen in the proposal to have at the commencement but one professorship of ancient languages, and none of comparative philology—the idea of providing a practical education, has evidently chiefly been kept in mind. A division is also suggested in the professorships, forming two classes, viz: resident professors and non-resident professors—the former to reside at the seat of the institution, and give daily recitations, lectures or experiments—the latter having a temporary residence at the university, and being required to deliver, each, a certain number of lectures, in that branch in which the professors have made especial study, and which they consider the highest results, or a summary of the main results, of their labors. This course of lectures to be fully announced in the public journals, and all within reach invited to attend them free of expense. Thus in this latter division they place the professorship of architecture, veterinary surgery, political economy, English language and literature, law, &c. It seems to us that such a plan would be well adapted to our own industrial school, and while having something to recommend it on the score of economy, much good would come from it, not only to the resident faculty and regular students, but to the public in general, which under ordinary circumstances would not avail itself of the ordinary privileges of the institution. It would be the best and surest means of extending the activity of the institution among the matured minds and those already in active life, and thus accomplish untold good.

But full, fresh and suggestive as this valuable report is, and much as we desire to lay its main features before our readers, we find we have not room to allude to many of its divisions. Under the head of character of scholarship in professors, where can they be found? modes of bringing the general culture of professors to bear upon the students, relations of professors to each other, official term of professors, &c., the views presented are eminently sensible and practical. The tuition of pupils will be very low; the salaries of the professors will also range low, from $1000 to $2,500; dormitories will be provided by the college, board will not; physical culture will receive especial attention, manual labor will be encouraged, and no specific sect or creed will find favor.

We may at another time, allude to the views of Chancellor White upon the question of manual labor by the students, and also present his plan of the equipment and illustrative collections with which the institution should be furnished. At present we can say no more than that the report shows great familiarity with the practical working of several of the best colleges in the country, is an able argument in favor of industrial education, and presents the clearest and most practical plan for the establishment of an industrial institution, that has thus far come to our notice. With suitable modifications it is applicable to any contemplated industrial school, and we suggest its careful perusal by the Trustees of the State Institution at Orono.

True's Improved Potato Planter.

Among labor-saving machines adapted to agricultural purposes, there seems to be none which promises to do so much to lighten, while it forwards, the labors of the farmer, as this. It saves the labor of twelve men in *planting time*, and does its work in the most admirable manner, if we are to believe the testimony of men of experience and character. Persons desiring particular information can obtain it by applying for a circular, to the inventor, J. L. True, No. 30 Exchange street, Portland.

The above engraving gives a very good idea of the general appearance of the machine.

Haying.

The hay crop is the first crop of the season which engages the farmer's special attention. In different portions of the State the haying season continues from the latter part of June till the first of October. In the southern portion of the State haying is in full operation after the 4th of July. The light lands come in first; as we approach the interior of the State, haying is two or three weeks later, while the vast meadow lands which are being more and more cleared as their value is bettter known, will continue to be cut till the very last of September.

In regard to the best time for cutting grass for hay there has been much discussion. We think the rules are simple. If you are a stirring, active man, you will cut your early grass before it dries up; your clover when well in blossom; your timothy when second blossoms appear, or when the juices begin to harden, and your meadows earlier than is generally practiced. If you are indolent you will let your grass remain till the stalks are dry and juiceless. The mode of curing hay is much discussed, especially with reference to clover. We have found it the best rule to make the hay as fast as we could when the sun shines, and get it into the barn as soon as we could. The uncertain weather in our climate renders it necessary that we should take advantage of every moment of sunshine for curing hay. Where hay caps are used—and every farmer as soon as he is able should have them—he can take advantage of the weather. The theory of drying clover in the shade is a very good one, provided we could avoid the rain. As for putting green grass into the mow with the expectation of seeing it come out bright in the winter and free from must, is more than we, at present, are prepared to believe.

Another important item is to be looked after, and that is a generous supply of food. Muscular men lose their flesh at this season of the year through excessive labor and a lack of nourishing food. Perspiration is excessive at such times, while the muscular power is put to its utmost tension, and this power demands a constant renewal by generous food. To obviate this great strain upon the muscular energies, machinery should be introduced as much as possible. Mowing, reaping, spreading, raking, and pitching machines have done much to alleviate the labors of the farmer in haying time, still there is much hand labor left.

Finally be on the alert, watch carefully the weather, do as much of your work as you can in the cool of the day, and you may make the haying season a pleasant one.

Strawberries and Cream.

One of the greatest luxuries ever set on a table is a generous supply of native strawberries, sugar and cream. We suppose that nearly every farmer's family in this State has had at least one such a treat the present summer. It is one of those dishes of which we never feel at all bashful in eating a generous quantity whenever we see a bountiful supply before us.

The native strawberry has a peculiarity different from most fruits. Other fruits are generally improved by cultivation. The crabbed little apple becomes a large and beautiful fruit; so with the pear, plum, and our garden vegetables generally. Not their size alone, but their flavor is greatly improved by cultivation. Not so with the strawberry. You may enlarge its size by cultivation, but you do not improve its flavor. That delicate degree of flavor which belongs to the native strawberry is unique. To be sure cultivated strawberries are no mean substitute when you can obtain nothing better. Strawberries are healthy. We have seen a patient apparently near the grave with consumption, rally by simply going into the country and living on strawberries and cream. As a medicine we think strawberries and cream much more pleasant to take than cod liver oil, and should always order them in preference, while we are certainly of the opinion that they have equal if not greater curative effects.

One of the great compensations a man has in going on to a new farm is the abundance of native fruits which grows there to perfection. The strawberry, raspberry, blackberry and blueberry grow on these new farms in the greatest profusion. Then there is always abundance of fresh feed for cows which in turn give forth a generous supply of milk. No family under such circumstances ever need grow hungry. If there be small children on such a farm, which is usually the case, they pick the berries with which to garnish the table, and keen appetites are ready to enjoy the luxury. If farmers' families would practice the art of canning up these summer fruits they might enjoy these delicacies all the year round at a trifling expense.

Answers to Inquiries.

GARGET IN COWS. Several correspondents have recently made inquiries in regard to garget or caked bag in cows, and its treatment. In ordinary cases we have found that melted lard, if applied as hot as the animal will bear, and well rubbed in, will not fail to allay the distension of the udder. A salve made of strong lime water and linseed oil is also recommended, making the application two or three times a day.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. (A Subscriber, Jay.) The *Scientific American* is a large, sixteen-page weekly, finely illustrated, in good form for preservation, published by Munn & Co., 37 Park Row; N. Y., at $3 per annum.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

Feeding of Domestic Animals.

No subject can more deeply interest a large class of farmers, than that of feeding domesticated animals. How to eke out the scanty allowance at hand, so that we may avoid, first, the necessity of buying, and second, that of having our stock lose flesh, is a question which, to a greater or less extent, concerns very many of the farmers of Maine. Our winters are long and severe. Necessity forces us to make ample provision for our stock, or abandon the busines of farming. For the fact that the farming interests of Maine are based almost entirely upon stock raising, needs no demonstration. Now he who most thoroughly understands his business is most certain of success; that is, if his practices are in accordance with his theories. It follows then, if we are correct in the assertion, that stock raising *is* our leading interest, that no farmer has a practical knowledge of his business unless he understands well the principles of feeding. Many of our farmers can cultivate their land with success. Their crops of hay and corn are abundant; but the spring of the year always finds their domestic animals in poor condition. Now, the result is, that a very large proportion of the season's labor is lost, and this too, not through any lack of care, but for want of a correct understanding of the principles of animal physiology. In submitting our views upon this important subject, be it understood that we lay no claims to perfection; wishing merely to offer a few suggestions, subject, of course, to all manner of criticism—adopted, perhaps, by a few as correct, but rejected, no doubt, by many as erroneous. Yet, if we succeed in ever so small a degree in eliciting a spirit of inquiry, of investigation, then will our object be attained. We commence then with the assertion that more stock is made poor in flesh by over feeding, than for want of a proper allowance of feed. We do this too, in view of the fact, that very many of our agricultural writers are continually reminding us of the necessity of feeding more abundantly. Even our good old "Farmers' Almanac" by Robert B Thomas, seeks to give us good advice by way of insinuating that those oxen may need a little more feed as the season for spring labor approaches, without even intimating that there is, or can be a liability of over-feeding. We say, feed enough, but we do not believe in giving our animals all they can be induced by every possible means to eat, for fear they may hunger. It is the practice with many farmers, if their animals make orts of a part of their feed, to give something better, by way of inviting them to gormandize, we suppose. Our experience teaches us that such over-fed animals never look well; their coats never have that lustre which that of all thriving animals will have. Our practice with such, would be to let them stand until their appetite returns with sufficient vigor to induce them to clean up—if the expression is a proper one. We believe there is no surer sign of poor sheep and cattle, than to see their cribs full of orts continually; and there is no better way of inviting poverty, than by continually over-feeding.

"Well," says one, "my hay is so poor that my cattle will not eat the whole of it." We once knew an old man, who claimed to know nothing of theory, but who had some practical knowledge of the principles of feeding, who said he wanted two and a half tons of good hay or two tons of poor hay, to winter a cow well. There is philosophy in this. Another says: "my sheep will not eat all the coarse stalks of clover, and so I feed them to my colts." Why should sheep be allowed to waste their food more than colts? But they will waste if overfed; and such sheep as a rule, are poor in flesh. Some one will ask: "Why will sheep, horses and cattle grow poor by having a portion of the coarser part of their hay to waste?" One says that food makes flesh, and as a consequence, the amount of flesh must be in proportion to the quantity of feed. This might be correct, had our domestic animals a process of converting food into flesh similar to that of converting corn into meal, or wheat into flour; but unfortunately for this class of reasons, our animals have neither gizzards like a crow nor stones like a grist mill, with which to grind their food. No one will attempt to deny that a horse will grow poor if tied to the hay mow. We as a people, are fast becoming acquainted with the sad effects that attend indigestion. Let us remember then, that domesticated animals have domesticated tastes; and that the civilized horse, ox or sheep, is just as liable to acquire a depraved appetite, as civilized man. Our understanding of natural laws as pertaining to health and disease, is fast leading us, as a people, to the adoption of correct dietical habits.

The habit of carrying the lunch to the field—of eating at irregular hours throughout the day, as circumstances may give opportunity, must soon give way to more enlightened practices. Few constitutions can sustain such treatment for any considerable length of time, without suffering the most pernicious effects. Now if a knowledge of the laws of nature is leading us to correct our own habits, especially as relates to eating, why not consider whether we may not make a similar appreciation of those laws in regulating our method of treatment toward our domesticated animals. We know that we are subject to depraved appetites—that irregular and excessive eating with us, has a terrible penalty attached. Will not the same laws have some application to the lower order of animals? Certain it is that the process of digestion is very much similar in both—we breathe the same air, we are subject to the same natural laws, our circulations are similar throughout, and by the same process is life and health sustained and promoted in each. We need not pursue this system of reasoning further. Suffice it, that man is only the highest order of creation, and that whatever natural law has application to his physical health and perfection, must, to a certain extent, apply to inferior orders of animals. We say then, feed regularly, and not more than three times a day. We have had as good success in fattening different kinds of animals by feeding twice a day, as by feeding more times. But whether you feed twice or three times per day, be sure that you feed at stated times—always observing to have at least five hours between each feed. If your horse or ox manifest signs of hunger, do not, through sympathy for the poor animal be induced to feed before your regular time; but remember that hunger is nature's provision for admonishing them of the necessity of eating. Never feed unless your animals are hungry, and then no more than will barely satisfy the natural appetite. Have your feed so arranged that you can frequently change. But, says one, if I change from good to poor hay my cattle will not eat it. We say let them have that or nothing, and they will soon conclude to eat, if let alone. We believe the importance of changing feed is not properly understood. The flesh, the bones, and the muscle are composed of different elements, and in different proportions. Each must have its appropriate nourishment, which cannot be found in due proportions in any one kind of feed.

Give a variety, then, that the system may receive from one kind, that necessary element which another is deficient in. Another reason for frequently changing feed is, that the appetite soon sickens of one thing continually. Who has not observed in feeding domestic animals, that a change from good hay to straw is sometimes a relief? Sheep should always be put upon the best hay when they come to the barn, upon the approach of winter, until they become naturalized to the change; and some of the same should be reserved for them when they get upon the ground in the spring.

Bryant's Pond, March 25th, 1867. G. C.

For the Maine Farmer.

A Tubular Well.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I presume the well you refer to in your issue of June 13th, is not an artesian well, but something upon that principle. It is called a tubular well, and was, I believe, patented by Tristram S Lewis, of Chelsea, Mass. The tube is made of 1¼-inch galvanized iron, which is driven into the ground, or a hole is first bored of sufficient size to let the pipe into, where it is not stony. If stony, driving has to be resorted to, with the aid of a common sledge-hammer. A strainer is supplied at the end of the pipe, which is warranted to work in the finest of quicksand, and through clay of any depth into sand below. One can now be seen at the Maine Central Depot in Waterville, which was put down recently to the depth of seventy-four feet, through fourteen feet of gravel and sixty feet of clay, into as fine quicksand as is ever seen. The strainer excludes all gravel and quicksand, while there are no insects of any kind that can get into it; besides it shuts off all surface water, thereby not making your well dependent upon rains for a supply of water in a dry time. The water also will be from ten to fifteen degrees colder than in a common dug well, on account of the water not being accessible to air. As regards durability, there is nothing to get out of order or wear out, as the pipe is galvanized by a chemical process which saturates through the iron and cannot wear off or rust; while the strainer, which is made of perforated brass, is so constructed inside the pipe as to be perfectly durable. It is also valuable where a large amount of water is wanted to supply engines and other purposes, as three or more pipes can be put down in a circle, having one centre, on which a large pump or hose can be attached, supplying from two to three hundred gallons per minute.

As you solicited information in regard to these wells, I have taken the liberty to respond, as from my own observation I am convinced of their value.

Waterville. L. LOVEJOY.

For the Maine Farmer.

Letter from a Housekeeper.

MESSRS EDITORS:—I am a reader of the FARMER, and always take it up in preference to a political or literary paper, when I have but a few moments to spend in reading, as I generally find in it something that can be put in practice, and most of us Yankees have a practical side at least. Semi-occasionally, in this as in other papers, I find articles on wives, daughters and housekeepers in general, setting forth what they ought to be and ought to do, and one cannot see much gained from the discussion, nor shall we, until we can take a stand-point that will embrace a wider view of the subject.

One supposes that if a woman understands any of the science of farm work outside of the kitchen, she is necessarily a virago. Another will talk as if a woman was *all right* if, in addition to her household labors she will help her husband in barn and field work. Now in a world like this, *circumstances* modify cases very much. The size of the farm, the number and kind that compose the family, and the conveniences for doing the work, have much to do with the amount of labor to be performed. If the children are boys, let them do all the chores they can for their mother; if girls, it won't hurt them to drop corn a day or so, especially if the season is backward; and if a shower threatens in haying time, let them catch their sun bonnets and run and help all they can. It doesn't take much time to look over a weekly paper, and in nine cases out of ten a woman, if possessed of any intellectual acuteness, will remember some valuable fact that will benefit her husband essentially. Women are better nurses than men, and may oftentimes make judicious suggestions in case of sickness among animals. Last spring we had a litter of pigs to feed, because her swineship, the mother, refused to take care of them. We should have been glad to have saved all; but for want of proper knowledge we lost all but one—a regret to any Yankee when a pig is worth five dollars. Now, we do not intend to say pork raising in general, or pig raising in particular is the most interesting subject a woman can pursue, but as I said at first, we all need to have one side of us practical, and we rarely find pleasure and profit united; and yet, there is always pleasure in having achieved whatever is useful, and a woman even, may be well skilled in matters pertaining to farm work, and yet have a good knowledge of the events of the day, as transpiring in the literary and political world.

No class can put in practice so many of the arts and sciences as the farmer. There is little that can be known, that will not make him a more successful and efficient farmer. Certainly, on the farm "knowledge is power." Hence the farmer's wife needs to be a complete "Encyclopedia of Useful Knowledge" But she cannot be this at eighteen or twenty-five—not *all* of this I say, but there are ample opportunities for her to complete her education. No woman can make a first-rate housekeeper without order, judgment, tact and taste, whether her earlier years are spent in the kitchen, factory or school room. But with these and a willing mind, there is no such word as fail. I think I should add, good health is *the* essential article, and in order to enjoy this, eschew hot bread made yellow with saleratus, rich cakes, pastries, spices and condiments, and all such "superfluity of naughtiness."

Cumberland.

For the Maine Farmer.

More about the Industrial School.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Allow me a few words in answer to the communication of S. P. Mayberry, in No. 28. He seems to be opposed to agricultural schools; and after reading much about them, gives it as his opinion that they are a failure generally, and thinks the one in this State is *sure* to be. The gentleman has a right to his opinion of course, and if he really thinks thus, it is all well enough; but strange to relate, after making this statement he goes on to say that they had better sell the farm at Orono and locate the buildings on the land now occupied by the Reform School. Really. I cannot possibly see why—if the thing is going to come to naught—he should want it near the centre of the State. Better by far have it in this—as he seems to think—out of the way place, and then if it fails, being as far removed from the majority of farmers, it will not be such a matter of regret. The men who have this thing in charge know what they are about, and have gone into the matter understandingly; and I may safely say that, considering diversity of soil, location, and many other things, there is not a better place in the State. I am well aware that there are many of our farmers who are opposed to agricultural schools; but I think when you come right down to the fine thing, they are mostly men who, to-day if left to their own impulses, would "carry the stone in one end of the bag," in every sense of the term. It is strange, passing strange, that we have—even in our own little State—medical colleges, commercial colleges, and almost every other kind of colleges, and they have stood for years; yet when we talk of starting an institution to advance that most noble of sciences—Agriculture men will raise a cry of disapproval. That such schools have failed in other countries, is all very true; yet that is no sign that one cannot prosper here. If we knew all the facts connected with the downfall of schools in foreign countries, we might be better qualified to judge. I tell you, Messrs Editors, there is no such word as *fail* in this case, the thing is sure to go; and in due time we'll have a school here that will rival any of its class in the world. When taking a trip down this way some time, you will wish to visit the place, and after going over the beautiful grounds and fully comprehending the facilities for benefitting the farmer, and the world in general, which are to be here enjoyed, you will say that it is a perfect success.

U. Stillwater, June 29th, 1867. C. B. M.

For the Maine Farmer.

Penobscot Central Agricultural Soc'y.

A large number of those interested in the formation of an Agricultural Society in Central Penobscot, to be located at Bacon's Park in Charleston, met at East Corinth, Saturday, June 22d. The meeting was called to order by Israel B. Norcross, Esq., and a committee appeared to nominate officers for the society. During their consultation, spirited remarks were made by Israel B. Norcross, Chancey Cochran, C. P. Church, Jared Fuller and other gentlemen.

A committee was appointed to prepare a notice of withdrawal from the old society, and that the same be signed by the members of the new society, and forwarded to them.

The following officers of the "Penobscot Central Ag'l Society," were nominated by the committee, and subsequently elected by ballot:—*President*, Benjamin Ball, Esq., Corinth; *Vice Presidents*, C. H Norcross, Charleston; Miles Wilson, Bradford; Orren Fuller, LaGrange; *Corresponding and Recording Secretary*, S. W. Foss, Charleston; *Treasurer and Collector*, J. M. Herrick, Corinth; *Trustees*, Joseph Roberts, Corinth, I. B. Norcross, Charleston, C. P. Church, Bradford; *Marshal*, Joseph Roberts, Corinth.

Voted, That the by-laws of the old society be adopted for the use of the society after being revised. C. H. Norcross, John Morrison, and E. R. Bean, were appointed a committee for that purpose.

G. W. PRATT, *Sec'y pro tem.*

East Corinth, June, 1867.

For the Maine Farmer.

Barley for Horses.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I agree with the remarks of previous correspondents of your paper, that barley is not only the poorest feed for horses, but that it is poisonous if fed in large quantities. On several occasions I have known horses to be sick eating it. One instance in particular, the horse broke out all over in large blotches. It was a valuable horse, and the owner had given up all hopes of his recovery. On being told to change his feed from barley to corn meal, he did so, and in two weeks' time he came out all right.

I have a pair of horses that I commenced to feed on barley last December. They looked very well until I began to haul wood to market; then they lost flesh fast, would sweat very easily, and it would put them out very much to haul a load up hill. I took the barley away from them and gave corn; and the consequence was they gained flesh, and would haul a third more load with apparently less fatigue.

So. Paris, June 20th, 1867. C. H. DURELL.

For the Maine Farmer.

Hardiness of the Jerseys.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Some weeks ago I saw, copied in your columns, an article from the *Massachusetts Ploughman*, in regard to Jersey cows, to which I responded in such suggestions as seemed to me appropriate to our climate. I notice in your number of the 27th, an extract from the same paper, which appears to be in the nature of a reply to my suggestions. I beg to say to the writer of that article, that he can have no higher estimate of the value of Jersey cattle than I have; but I must ask him to bear in mind that on the sea-coast we have quite another climate than that which he enjoys. From my own experience, I am satisfied that a good Jersey cow will be apt to pay twice as much as that of any other breed with which I am acquainted. But in order to this, I insist she should be kept *warm*. The question is not (I beg pardon) whether a Jersey cow will *live* in our climate; it is, rather, how she shall be kept through our down-east winters, and come out sleek in the spring and in such condition as to do justice to the reputation of her ancestors. No one can go into a cattle-stall in mid-winter in our ordinary barns, without noticing that while the Jerseys are shivering, and the very pictures of distress, the Ayrshires are lying snug and chewing the cud of contentment. The Jerseys are *not* hardy, in the ordinary acceptation of the term. They are fine, very fine. Their limbs are as fine as those of deer, and their hair partakes of the same quality—a little coarsish, as one may say—nothing like so soft and close-lying as that of the Ayrshire, or of our native cows. Therefore, I say, extend to them, in our fearful winters, an equivalent, in the shape of outside covering. Of course, when barns are warm, as they should be, there will be no need of this. But when people undertake to raise Jersey stock in tie-ups where every thing is frozen stiff of a morning, they will shortly cry out against those who have recommended that, of which their own negligence alone, has deprived them of its real value.

July 2d. GLAUCUS.

For the Maine Farmer.

Rapid Swarming of Italian Bees.

A neighbor of mine, Stephen Richardson, of Belgrade, showed me yesterday the following extraordinary record of the speedy increase of a colony of Italian bees, viz.: On June 16th, first swarm; on the 23d, second swarm; on the 25th, third swarm; on the 28th, fourth swarm; and on the 30th, the fifth swarm. They were all from one hive, wintered last winter in the open air, out of doors, and only protected from the weather by an open shed-roofed covering; while a hive of the same kind of bees for which he paid twenty dollars last spring, purchased of a bee-keeper who wintered his bees in the house cellar, has only swarmed once up to the present date, July 1st.

Belgrade, 7th Month 1st, 1867. JOSEPH TAYLOR.

Hydrographic Survey of Maine.

The Legislature of Maine, on the 28th of February, 1867, passed a Resolve providing for a Hydrographic Survey of the Rivers of this State, and providing for the appointment of three Commissioners, who should have charge thereof, and make a Report thereon to the Governor and Council, of the fall and volume of water of said rivers, the supply and constancy of the water, their lake reservoirs and their accessibility, and such other facts as will tend to show their advantages for the employment of manufacturing industry. Provision was also made for the printing of the report of said Commissioners for distribution in other States and countries, with a view to invite immigration and the investment of capital in the development of our manufacturing resources. Pursuant to said Resolve, the Governor and Council appointed John A. Poor of Portland, A. D. Lockwood of Lewiston, and Hannibal Hamlin of Bangor, Commissioners.

These Commissioners after due consultation, submitted to the Governor a communication in writing, which, with his reply thereto, are in the terms following, viz:

PORTLAND April 25, 1867.

To J. L. Chamberlain, Governor of Maine.

SIR:—Having received notice of our appointment as Commissioners to have charge of a Hydrographic Survey of the State of Maine, with a copy of the Resolves of the Legislature of Maine, approved February 28, 1867, entitled "Resolve providing for a Hydrographic Survey of the rivers of this State," the undersigned, after mature consideration have thought it proper to submit to your Excellency their views, as to the best method of accomplishing the purposes contemplated by said resolve—an exposition of the advantages of our State for the profitable employment of manufacturing industry, so as "to invite immigration, and the investment of capital in the developement of our manufacturing resources."

Before entering upon the labors devolved upon them the Commissioners deem it proper to say that these duties will be found of a difficult, if not of a most onerous character from the vast extent of their field of labors and the absence of any example to guide their performance. The elaborate and expensive surveys of several of the European States to which we have access in the Ordnance Surveys of England and France, exhibiting the physical features of their respective countries, have had reference mainly to Military purposes. No surveys of the precise character contemplated by the action of the Maine Legislature, looking to the material development of the country, have as yet, as far as we know, been attempted.

We understand that it was among the plans of the accomplished and lamented Professor Bache,—whose labors as Superintendent of the Coast Survey contributed so much to our naval successes during the late civil war, and who yielded his own life as a sacrifice to a conscientious discharge of his public duties—to enlarge his field of action, and to extend the same accurate surveys into the interior, after the sea-coast lines should have been ascertained, giving us an accurate delineation of the physical features of the territory of the United States, in connection with surveys of the ocean front and of the inland seas and rivers of the country. Such a work when completed will be the most magnificent triumph our nation can achieve, in the development of our physical resources.

In such a work, Maine must occupy a prominent and distinguished position. Forming the Eastern, Northeastern, Northern and Northwestern boundary of the United States, from the Atlantic Ocean at the mouth of the St. Croix River to its source, thence on a due North line to the St. John, and thence to the sources of the Connecticut River, a distance of many hundreds of miles, Maine is the exposed frontier of the Nation, upon which attention will be more and more directed, as the development of the new power in British North America shall render the defence of this border a chief object of National Concern.

But the people of Maine cannot afford to wait the necessary delays which must intervene before such a work can be completed, and we regard this recent movement of the Legislature, as the inauguration of a plan or an attempt to gather such information as may be within the reach of the State Authorities, calculated to invite labor and capital into the State, and it calls upon the Commissioners to consider all the facts, influences and means, by which these results can be reached.

It is no longer a question that Maine has the greatest natural advantages of any State of the Union for Manufacturing purposes, and it has facilities for Commerce second to none. With an area of 31,776 square miles of territory, equal in extent to the other five New England States, she has advantages far their superior; and the fact that her population and realized wealth are comparatively so limited, is due to the accidents of history alone. Occupying the most favorable position with its long line of Ocean front on the Atlantic seaboard, into the Gulf of Maine are drained many noble rivers, and with the finest harbors of the Continent, we can more easily reach the West from the seaboard by railroads to the St. Lawrence waters, than any other Atlantic State, and as the navigation of this Mediterranean sea of North America—embracing the great chain of Lakes—shall be improved by proper Canal navigation and made subject to the same commercial law as our own, the advantages of the geographical and commercial position of Maine will become known and admitted.

It has the ability to sustain upon perhaps two-thirds of its surface, as dense a population to the square mile, as that now inhabiting the British Isles.

The resolve of the legislature contemplates a survey and report upon the several rivers of Maine, a statement of the fall and volume of each river, their lake reservoirs, the supply and constancy of the waters of each, their accessibility to market, and such other facts as will tend to show their advantages for the employment of manufacturing industry. It proceeds upon the ground that the great and immediate want of the State, is an increase of manufacturing labor and capital.

To carry into effect the objects contemplated by the resolve, it seems desirable that we should take a general or comprehensive view of the physical features of the whole State, in connection with a minute and specific examination of its several river basins.

The plan we propose is a careful survey of its general features, and the ascertainment of the comparative size of the several river basins, and an accurate measurement of the water capacity of each river at its fall before entering the sea. Having ascertained the area of each hydrographic basin, and the absolute power of each river, we will then proceed to obtain as far as possible the elevation of the surface of each above the tide water, the amount of rain-fall annually, and other meteorological facts, and the various lakes and other reservoirs contained within each basin, and the capacity of their affluents, collecting all known facts as to the geological structure of each, the characteristics and qualites of its soil for the supply of food, its natural productions, the amount of land now under cultivation, the various agricultural products, and the number of persons employed in their production, and the numbers engaged in other branches of industry.

To these facts should be added information as to the supply of building materials, especially those required in the construction of factories, granite or other stone for foundation, bricks, lime, lumber, roofing slate, all of which are distributed in greater or less quanties throughout the State. It may also be desirable to collect statistics, showing the internal and external trade of the State, the movement of property by railways, sail and steam vessels, and the extent and value of its mineral treasures.

The materials for this information are to be collected from a variety of sources, State, County and Town maps, surveys of the land office, reports of the Coast survey of the United States in view of Canal improvements prior to 1830, the *ex parte* surveys of the North-Eastern Boundery prior to the Treaty of Washington, the survey since made for the establishment of the Boundery line, railroad surveys, and those made by corporations and individual proprietors of unimproved lands, surveys of water power by individuals and corporations for private purposes. Statistical information as to the productions and trade of the State, can be obtained from the United States Census, the Treasury Department, returns made for purposes of State valuation, and information collected through the Board of Agriculture. Important facts as to the Geological structure of the State were ascertained, by Dr. Jackson in former years, the more recent scientific survey of Dr. Holmes and Professor Hitchcock, and the labors of private explorers in the search of minerals.

Of our five principal rivers, the St. John, the Penobscot, the Kennebec, the Androscoggin and the Saco, two only, the Penobscot and the Kennebec, lie wholly within the State, while all these rivers except the St. John, with various other important rivers like the Presumpscot, the Sheepscot, the Union, Narraguagus and Machias Rivers, enter the sea within our own borders. The Piscataqua and the St. Croix, one forming the Eastern and the other the Western boundary, are largely available to the people of Maine for manufacturing purposes. To render our comparisons satisfactory, as to the capacity of different rivers, our examination must therefore extend somewhat beyond the limits of our own borders.

Facts embodied in our report, should be exhibited as far as practicable on the new State Map, now in course of preparation, on the same scale as the English Ordnance Map of one mile to the inch.

To give the highest value to the labors of the Commission, it appears to us to be necessary that some comparison should be made between our own and other States and Countries, shewing the proper distribution of the labor of Maine among the several branches of industry, and the proportion between manufacturing and agricultural labor. The salubrity and healthfulness of the climate of Maine, for the profitable employment of manufacturing capital, have of late been recognized as its great, if not chief advantage over other States,—enabling operatives in the factories and workshops to perform a greater amount of labor, than elsewhere, and to continue these labors throughout the year with less diminution of physical strength,—and the vast amount of unemployed water power, in convenient proximity to railway and tide water, clearly indicate the direction to which our labors should first be turned.

If the views herein expressed, should meet your Excellency's approval, we should deem it expedient to appoint a suitable person to collect and embody the information above suggested, and to properly arrange it as far as possible, in tabular statements, by counties and by river districts or basins, comparing the water capacity of the Penobscot, the Kennebec, the Saco, and other rivers, and the facilities each will afford for the early investment of manufacturing capital.—One, and perhaps two or more Engineers should be appointed, to ascertain the fall and volume of the waters of said rivers, the capacity of their lake reservoirs, and such other facts as may be required for the information and guidance of the Commission.

It is not supposed that with the sum placed at the service of the Commissioners, anything like information of minute or scientific accuracy can, in one year, be ascertained, of the various rivers, much less of the several matters herein suggested; but that much practical information can be collected of vast economical value to the State, there can be no doubt. That the comparative statements of the advantages of different sections, will greatly stimulate enterprise in the different districts, is equally apparent to all.

Sharing your views as to the unsurpassed advantages of our State for becoming a thriving and populous Commonwealth, from the circumstances of its geograhical position, its commercial advantages, its physical resources, its healthful climate, retentive soil and unfailing supply of water for manufacturing purposes, equalling if not surpassing in these particulars, those of any portion of the earth's surface of equal extent, Maine must in time become to the United States of America, what Lancashire, Yorkshire and Lanark are to the British Isles, the chief seat of her manufacturing industry; and we beg leave to express the hope, that the young men of Maine will unite with spirit and energy in all measures devoted to her interest, so that "Maine," in the language of your Annual Message, "shall be, not merely the landing-place of civilization and the gateway of nations, but in the arts of life and the fruitions of virtue, shall have wrought a blended character of youth and maturity, that will make her in the eyes of the Old World the ever young and vigorous West, and to the New,—the rich and teeming Orient."

We have the honor to be, your obedient servants.

JOHN A. POOR,
A. D. LOCKWOOD,
H. HAMLIN,

STATE OF MAINE,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Augusta, May 9, 1867. }

GENTLEMEN:—I have examined with deep interest the preliminary Report of the Board of Commissioners on the Hydrographic Survey, and assure you of my hearty approval of the general views therein set forth. The extent of your proposed researches will open a vast field of interesting material, and it is to be regretted that all the results cannot be fully brought within the limits of your final Report. Valuable as this material is, you will agree with me that in its arrangement and presentation for the work now in hand, everything must be strictly subordinated to the leading object of the Resolve, providing for a Hydrographic Survey; and tempted as we might well be, to use this opportunity to make known the remarkable physical features and resources of our State, we must constantly bear in mind the practical character of our undertaking, and its evident intent to attract the attention of business men to the facilities of this State for manufactures, and the investment of capital, energy, and enterprise on our hitherto neglected waters.

Our present work therefore from the beginning, should be shaped to that end, and the final Report,—while it should undoubtedly be something more than the bald statistics of our water power—its reservoirs, volume and fall and general availability—should still in all that is collateral to the main design, be not different in treatment, style and bulk, from a rigid and well-arranged Digest. In these suggestions I have no doubt you will cordially concur.

I am impressed with the importance of the work now before you, and of the results which will necessarily accumulate under your liberal and energetic labors, and trust that in some form the State may have the benefit of them. She has reason already to congratulate herself on the ability and zeal, with which your board has entered on its duties.

I am gentlemen, very truly, your friend and servant, J. L. CHAMBERLAIN.

To Hons. John A. Poor, A. D. Lockwood, Hannibal Hamlin, Commissioners on the Hydrographic Survey.

In accordance with the suggestions in the foregoing communication of the Commissioners, approved by the Governor, Walter Wells of Portland was appointed Secretary of the Board, who accepted the trust and entered upon the discharge of its duties.

Seasonable Hints.

Budding may now be done and up to the 1st of September. For cherries and peaches it is more certain than grafting; and when it is more convenient, and grafting having been neglected in the spring, pears, apples, plums, &c., also can be budded with certainty, if well done.

It is stated that "whale oil soap," so-called, diluted with water at the rate of half a pound of soap to an ordinary bucket of water, well dissolved, will utterly destroy the rose bug, and we believe too the rose-worm preying upon the foliage. There is nothing more nauseous to insects than an application of this. It will lay "cold" everything that we have tried it on but the curculio—*that* insect, however, cares no more for the mixture, even though accompanied with sulphur, lime-water and tobacco juice, than if it were a gingerly dose of pure spring water. In fact it rather likes it!

Remember, that raspberries, blackberries, currants and gooseberries are greatly aided in their vigor and productiveness by liberal mulching. Grass and weeds, if permitted to get the upper hand, are fatal to all these fruits Never use a hoe or spade about them—the garden fork will perform all the needed cultivation admirably, without necessarily injuring the roots.

In a week or two it will be time to cut back the new blackberry canes to from three and a half to four feet, clipping also the lateral branches. This operation will give much larger and better fruit; it is followed by the best market cultivators of New Jersey, and they are pretty sharp at discovering which side their bread is buttered.

Our gardens generally do not contain as good a variety of herbs as they should for even the use of the family. This would seem strange when they are so convenient for the culinary department, and are so easily raised from the slip, but it must be from this year's growth. It is not too late yet, if attended to at once, to propagate in this way most of the herbs.

Lettuce seed should now be sowed for a crop of small salad. It comes very opportunely at a time when there is no other substitute. A bed six or eight feet square will be sufficient for a large-sized family.

Stirring the soil with an iron rake, about all crops, cannot be too strongly urged. Let it be done frequently and well. Two stirrings is as good as one rain, and when the rain comes the soil is in the best possible condition to receive it.

Let no weeds go to seed. If a garden is systematically worked—and without system no garden is worth having—the labor of clearing it of weeds is reduced one half. But let them once get ahead and they may be fought against all summer, and prove victorious in the end.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Clover Hay.

We have for some years past advocated the cutting of clover for hay at an earlier stage of its progress than is common in this country. The usual indication of fitness for the scythe is the browning of the blossoms to the extent of one-half or two-thirds; but it is by no means uncommon to leave it, under press of other work, much beyond those points. The consequence is, too great hardening of the woody stems, and a great and incurable damage done the quality of the hay by the rotting of the lower leaves. These fill the hay with impalpable dust so distressing to horses, and, highly nutritious and valuable as otherwise it would be, make it unfit food for them. We have urged, therefore, the harvesting of the crop when it has come pretty well into flower, without further delay. That this is the proper period for cutting, we may take a hint of from the bees and other insects. When they begin to operate on the clover blossoms it is a sign that sugar has been elaborated. If the clover be not then cut the sugar goes to perfect seed, and is lost to the hay.

An experiment made some years ago by Prof. Horsford, seems decisive as to the point that it is to be cut neither before nor after the period of full development of bloom. He found that clover cut at the surface of the soil, when the heads just began to appear, produce only 80 per cent. of sugar. Clover cut when the heads were fully developed, produced 115 per cent. of sugar, very near 50 per cent. more than that cut first An important incidental advantage of the earlier cutting, is that we get a week or more of time in which we may take advantage of the good weather, and so secure the crop with less risk of exposure to rains—a very desirable point. Hay cured thus early is more nutritious, more delicate, more apt to be well cured, and sooner out of the way of damage from exposure. It favors very much, too, the second or seed crop, by giving it the opportunity of getting it well started before the excessive heats of summer.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Death of Hon. Isaac Newton.

The telegraph on Thursday the 20th ult., announced the death of the Commissioner of Agriculture. It was a short but painful illness from a disease known as diabetes. We had some personal acquaintance with Mr. Newton. Others were more to blame than he, for putting him into a position, which, under the circumstances, required, and should have commanded the highest ability in the country. He made great mistakes, but he was undoubtedly actuated by the best of motives. We trust his successor will be selected on different principles and that qualification will have some weight in the appointment.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

Of the deceased Commissioner we can truthfully say he possessed some admirable qualities, and had he not it would have been impossible for him to so long retain, against much opposition, a position so important and responsible. Though lacking the education, scientific acquirements, and that knowledge and comprehensiveness of mind relative to the agriculture and rural needs of the whole country requisite for the position, he was practical, observing, affable and a rare judge of human nature.

The death of Mr. Newton occasions a vacancy in a branch of the government which should be rendered one of the most important. Our own idea is that the head of the Department of Agriculture should be a member of the Cabinet, and the man occupying the position possess superior attainments and ability. But even if the rank of the Department is not, at present, what it ought to be in justice to the Rural Population of Agricultural America, it is still important that an eminently competent man should be placed at its head—one who understands and comprehends the Agriculture of the whole country, its peculiarities, needs and paramount importance,—and we sincerely trust that such a man will be selected, regardless of his location or political antecedents.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Massachusetts Agricultural College.

We understand Mr. Chadbourne has resigned his position as President of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. He is a scholar of high order, a gentleman of energy and great executive ability, and well adapted to the office of President of any literary college in the country, though not peculiarly fitted for the head of an agricultural institution. He has no doubt become satisfied that until the board of trustees is reconstructed, no success can attend this enterprise. It is said Prof Chadbourne has been offered the Presidency of a Western University and will probably make his home in Wisconsin. In the mean time, two or three cheap buildings are in progress on the college grounds, and the botanical garden is likely to take the lead of the other departments, for the present, having special funds appropriated to its development.—*Watchman and Reflector.*

Items for Plowmen.

1. While plowing always carry a wrench along that will fit every nut in your plow. In order to do this take the leather from an old boot leg and tack it on the handle of your plow so as to make a pocket just large enough to admit the wrench.

2. When you put on a new point don't lay out your whole strength in screwing up the nut. It only wants to be snug. A hard point may be strained so as to break when it strikes the first stone.

3. A long evener makes a plow take more land than a short one.

4. A plow will not run true if the wheel is worn so it wabbles. To prevent this wabbling and still keep the old wheel a while longer, take leather of sufficient thickness and lay it inside the hub or around the axle.

☞ J. W. Brown, Kensington, N. H. makes a calculation of the loss in plowing an acre of land fourteen rods in length by turning the team at the ends. If the furrows are nine inches wide, it will require about four and two-thirds hours to turn the team at the ends. If the acre was 50 rods long, it would require only one and one-third hours to make the turns. He estimates the distance traveled in plowing an acre at eleven and five-eighths miles.

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

The Maine Farmer.

Augusta, Thursday, July 11, 1867.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

Mr. V. Darling is now engaged in canvassing the county of Cumberland, for the Maine Farmer.

Mr. Jas. Sturgis is on a visit to our subscribers in Knox County.

Humbugs.

We do not know whether any good can be done to a certain class of minds by exposing the various ways by which seemingly sensible people become duped. Constant readers of a good agricultural paper are not so likely, we know, to be duped by designing individuals, as these papers are ever on the watch to act as a safeguard to the public against everything that may be for the farmer's interest. We do not here allude to the superstitious notions of the past which were once so common and which still linger in the minds of the less intelligent, although some of these notions might well come under the appellation of humbugs: It is with more modern notions that we wish here to deal. Nor do we wish here to refer to any *particular* humbug that may be, or which has been imposed upon the community. We rather desire to look at the *cause* of all the deception practiced upon the public mind, and see if we cannot put people more on their guard.

We think one great mistake people make is in placing too much confidence in strangers. Some article is to be sold and a smooth-tongued fellow is employed to go round and extol it to such a degree that multitudes are induced to purchase a worthless article. Not long since some fellows visited sections of Massachusetts and contracted to furnish the farmers with a new and improved horse-rake. The farmers gave their notes and the rakes were to be furnished in season for this year's haying. We don't suppose that Massachusetts farmers generally, are quite so shrewd as those of Maine, but we should have supposed that no body of farmers could have been induced to advance their notes in this way to strangers. At any rate the rakes never came, the notes were sold and the swindlers escaped justice. A case somewhat similar occurred a few years since in Maine. Agents went round showing samples of cloths which they could sell at a much less rate than the village merchants were selling them, representing the latter class as a set of cheats who were getting rich at the expense of the farmer. Many farmers gave their notes which were at once sold and a miserable substitute for cloths were sent to them in return.

Now we do not wish to imply that all agents or all articles are humbugs. There are good honest agents and good useful inventions, but what we want to do is to guard people in their dealings with all such. If you trust to anything, secure a written obligation that everything will be as agreed upon. Trust no man's word alone. Remember that an agent who can talk fluently is like a juggler who can perform strange feats right before your eyes, while at the same time he is busily talking about something else by which to draw off your attention from the manner in which he performs his trick.

Our State is full of all kinds of agents, and one cannot be too well on his guard lest he be imposed upon by some graceless scoundrel. We have in a previous number alluded to the tricks practised upon the unwary in mining operations, and we now write to doubly guard our readers against the many ways which are devised by the crafty to cheat the honest man. It is this implicit reliance upon strangers which causes so much trouble. A few years ago insurance agents came from other States into Maine in swarms, representing companies not worth a dollar. Thousands suffered themselves to be imposed upon when at the same time there was within a mile or two of them a good reliable local agent who would do their business safely. Beware of irresponsible strangers.

The Horse Pitchfork. This implement for two seasons has been presented to the farmers of Maine with some energy, and has met with unusual success; still, looking into the numerous barns wherein large amounts of hay are kept, it is not a little surprising to observe how few, comparatively, there are in use, for it proposes to save the hardest and most disagreeable labor, and the only really unhealthy work involved in the haying harvest; and used for unloading, simply, is a *truth* just as much as the mowing machine or horse rake; and considering its cost, does not fall below them in value to the user. Men skilled in its use speak very enthusiastically of it—one who does an excellent business at farming, and makes every thing turn to his account, says: "The great consideration in the case of the horse pitchfork is, that a man who has pitched off a load of hay with one, is fresh for the work of pitching on another; and I find that although I do not save anything in the number required to unload a single ton, I may use lighter and cheaper hands, and manage to get considerable off from the time, particularly just before a shower; and I find too that my men are in better condition and do better service at the close of the season than when I pitched by hand, and it is a matter of wonder that so many, abundantly able to make the purchase and thereby the saving, do not adopt the improvement." It is the best—and as there are many sorts now claiming attention, a general discrimination may not come amiss. At the great trial before the Farmers' Club at Rye, N. Y., hay-pitchers or unloaders were for the first time classified and named, putting all those having tines, heads and handles into the class Grapples, and all others into the class Harpoons, naming them from their similarity to the thing used for capturing large fish. The grapples come as the result of the mind's first thoughts in seeking for an unloader. It is interesting to watch their development; observing one thing after another, the device peculiarly constructed, and not unfrequently ridiculously odd, presenting its claim, and each offering a real improvement till this line culminates in the Palmer fork—a thing with which everybody was satisfied, believing that nothing better could be got, and for a long time maintained its place at the head, when the Harpoon, like the Monitor among naval vessels, made its appearance and astonished the mind that so simple, light and cheap a thing could be made to perform the same work in a way much superior to any implement previously used. It is to be observed that more skill is necessary in the use of a harpoon than in that of a grapple; but this is more than counterbalanced by the small amount of muscular strength involved on the part of the operator—skill is a manly quality.

Since the advent of the harpoon, a great many things falling properly into this class, have been invented; but from the intimate acquaintance of the writer with these implements, having personally used every sort that is made, he should give preference to Walker's, objecting to others on the ground of indurability, or that they do not pick up from the point, thereby rendering them unable to clean the rack.

Stock for the State Farm. We saw at the Express Office in this city, on Monday of this week, a handsome pair of full blood Chester pigs, from different families, destined for the farm of the State Industrial School at Orono. We learn they are a present to the institution from Mr. Warren Percival, the well known fancy stock breeder of Vassalboro', and we trust it is but the beginning of gratuitous contributions of valuable stock of all kinds, to be presented to the farm by its friends throughout the State.

☞ We are indebted to Mr. John A. Andrews, Principal of the Grammar School in this city,—who resides and has a fine garden in the neighboring borough of Hallowell,—for a head of lettuce weighing 1 lb. 6½ oz., and a string of nice onions, ripe and of good size raised the present spring from sets put out in August last. They stood the winter perfectly, and we suggest if this would not be a good method to raise them so as to avoid the maggot, which has in years past been so destructive to this crop.

A Useful Article. We are much pleased with a combined meat knife and saw, made of superior steel and in a neat manner by Mr. C. C. Dearborn of Skowhegan. It is a useful article for every household, and we presume they can be procured of the manufacturer.

☞ Mr. Thomas Cunningham, one of our subscribers, left with us some very handsome specimens of cultivated strawberries, raised by him from a few vines set out last year in his garden. The vines have proved very productive and the strawberries are of excellent flavor.

Editorial Correspondence.

Andover, July 4th, 1867.

Dear Farmer:—We felt a strong desire to spend the Fourth away from the crowded city. We have tried the experiment of celebrating the Fourth on the summit of Mount Washington, and we once spent it at sea out of sight of land. We have spent the day in the busy city, but no place has furnished us so much pleasure as the company of a few friends away off among the mountains and among the farms and farmers.

The ride from Bethel to Andover, a distance of about twenty-two miles, is one of surpassing interest. Twelve miles of it is along the banks of the Androscoggin, and the rest along those of Ellis river. We doubt if more good farms, farm houses and barns, with so few poor ones, can be found the same distance in Maine. There is not, that we are aware, a poor farm in the whole distance, and but rarely poor buildings. We noticed another feature with peculiar pleasure. We have not seen, anywhere in our travels in Maine so many fine young orchards as may be seen on this route. This is owing in part probably to the fact that a large nursery was started by Mr. Edward Holt, of Rumford, some years since. The trees were hardy and bore transplanting. We well remember a valuable remark of his, that a young tree whose wood would not cut *white* was good for nothing. We have repeatedly verified the remark since.

Accompanied by the Bethel Brass Band with their ladies we rode the night before to the house of Sylvanus Poor, Esq., in Andover, whose large farm and mansion afforded a most generous and free hospitality to us all. A beautiful shower laid the dust, and we arose the next morning early to find the grave of our heroine of the past, Millocket, in the neighboring churchyard. This was pointed out by Mr. Poor, who half a century ago assisted in digging her grave, and whom we assisted this morning in erecting a tablet to her memory. Mollocket was the last of the once famous Pequaket tribe, who had the terrible fight with Lovewell in Fryeburg, in 1725. Mollocket used to say that she could remember the fight, and that her father was engaged in it. She died in Andover, Aug. 2d, 1816.

Like other places in Maine we were visited by a powerful rain on the Fourth, but this did not check the ardor of the people, for they assembled in large numbers, and at the appointed hour proceeded to the church where public exercises were held, and a contribution was raised on the spot to pay for a tablet for the grave of Mollocket.

On our return home we were visited by one of the most violent showers we ever knew, but our horse editorial pushed on all the faster, and we arrived home well pleased with our exercise and with the kind treatment we had received.

The Andoverians are certainly a happy people. Secluded in a measure from the crowded thoroughfares of travel, and in possession of excellent farms, and maintaining the institutions of learning and religion in a way highly creditable to them, we thought it one of the happiest spots on earth. The inhabitants are making arrangements for summer travel. The rural scenery is well adapted to meet the wants of this class of travelers.

A Flight of Jail Birds. On Saturday night last 6th inst, five prisoners made their escape from the jail in this city. Their names are James Dunn, John McGuire, Calvin Smith, Henry Scott, and William Lawless, and they are State Prison convicts having been removed to this place, during some repairs on the prison at Thomaston. Three were in one cell and two in another, their cells being in the upper tier on the north side of the building. They effected their escape by first opening the doors of their cells, which was done by means of a stout linen thread being fastened to the bolt of the lock, so as to pull it back out of place after it had been turned. This being done they went to the east end of the building on the same floor, picked the lock to the door opening into the debtors room in the north east corner, thus gaining an entrance to this room. It is lighted by two windows both of which are guarded by iron bars 1½ inches in diameter placed at distances of about four inches apart. One of these they cut partly off with a saw made of a piece of a hoop-skirt and afterwards prying and breaking it off by means of a stick of cord wood. This gave them a place about nine inches by thirteen through which to pass out, and they let themselves to the ground by tying their blankets together, and fastening them to one of the iron bars. Up to the time of our going to press the only information obtained of their whereabouts is the fact that two stores and a dwelling house were broken open and robbed on Sunday night, in Sidney, and that burglars traced to within a mile or two of West Waterville village. It is quite probable that it was the work of the jail birds and that it was done to obtain a change of clothing, as they were all dressed in the State Prison uniform and had on blue striped shirts. Officers are in active pursuit, and there is good reason to hope for the early recapture of the escaped convicts.

☞ The "Glorious Fourth," which passed off very quietly in this city, was ushered in by the burning of several barrels of tar at the junction of Grove and Chandler streets, and the sport, which was the work of some of our patriotic and independent specimens of Young America, was probably the more relished as it was done at the expense of the city, several rods of prospective side-walk being converted into fire-light in an incredibly short space of time. Quite early in the morning, before the rain had begun to come down so copiously, the city fire department, in dress uniform, paraded our streets headed by the Augusta Band. The Firefly Company from the Arsenal brought out their steamer, and the Atlantic and Pacific Companies had their machines with them, but the Cushnoc was not taken out. After passing through some of the principal streets the boys assembled in the hall of the Atlantic Company on the east side, where several speeches were made, and a general hilarious time indulged in, although not exactly in harmony with the spirit of the Maine law. The trotting, of which we have given an account in another article, came off in the afternoon, but the rain interfered with the complete carrying out of the programme. The fire-works, which were to have taken place from the Arsenal grounds in the evening, were also postponed on account of the rain; but on Friday evening, the display, which was much more extensive and elaborate than in former years, took place, and was witnessed by all our citizens, who are under obligations to Col. Buel for favoring them with this customary *finale* to the festivities of our National Anniversary.

The Assassination Conspirators. A letter from the Dry Tortugas states that the writer had got well acquainted with the conspirators, Mudd, Arnold, Spangler and O'Laughlin. Arnold acted as clerk at headquarters and is a fine young fellow; Dr. Mudd swept around the casemates of the fort, and Spangler and O'Laughlin were at work in the carpenter's shop. One prisoner recently escaped in an open boat and had nearly reached the coast of Cuba before he was retaken. Another made a similar unsuccessful attempt with an old pair of stairs.

Editors' and Publishers' Convention. The annual convention of Maine editors and publishers will be held in Biddeford on the 7th of August. The press of Biddeford and Saco will give a public reception in the evening. The following day the Convention will visit Old Orchard Beach, where dinner will be served. We hope the attractions mentioned will be the means of securing a general attendance of the members of the craft in Maine.

Union Baptism. On Sunday last a union baptism took place near the Bond brook bridge in this city. Two persons were baptised by Rev. Mr. Ricker of the 1st Baptist church, six by Rev. Mr. King of the Methodist, and eight by Rev. Mr. Penney of the Free Baptist. The services were attended by a large and quiet concourse of people.

☞ The Universalist Sabbath School of this city propose making an excursion by rail, on Tuesday next, July 16th, to New Meadows River, near Harding's Station, between Brunswick and Bath, thirty-seven miles from Augusta. Arrangements are being made for the excursion, and due notice will be given as to the hour of leaving, &c.

☞ William Cooper, Esq., a well known and highly respected citizen of Pittston, and a gentleman heretofore largely engaged in shipping and shipbuilding, died on Friday last, at the age of sixty-eight years. The flags on the shipping in port at Gardiner were at half-mast on Sunday in honor of his memory.

Augusta Driving Park. The programme for the Fourth of July at the Augusta Driving Park, was only partially carried out in consequence of the rainy weather during the forenoon. In the afternoon, the rain ceasing, and the track left in pretty good condition, a match for a purse of $100, offered by the proprietors, Messrs. Thayer & Keegan, was trotted. Four or five hundred spectators were on the ground. The following horses were entered for the purse: bay gelding Lexington, owned by Michael Carroll of Boston; bay gelding Charley O'Malley, by Mr. Marble of Richmond; roan mare Belle of Augusta, by G. M. Robinson of this city. The first two heats were won by Belle of Augusta, time 2.50½, 2.47½, and the last three and the race, by Lexington, time 2.40¾, 2.41¼, 2.43. Belle was distanced on the third heat.

On Friday afternoon, in accordance with previous announcement, the trotting for the remaining purses was resumed. The day was fine and the track in capital order. For the purse of $50, the following horses were entered: Beauregard, owned by John Shaw of Augusta; Brandywine, Mr. Hanscom of Hallowell; Lady Fairfield of Fairfield, owner's name not known. The race was handsomely won by Lady Fairfield in three straight heats, time 2.46½, 2.44½, 2.44.

The match for the purse of $300 excited considerable interest. There were three entries, consisting of Lexington, the winner of the purse of $100 on the day previous; Sweetbriar, a sorrel gelding, owned by Mr. Mack of Boston; and Col. Lakeman, owned by Geo. M. Robinson of Augusta. The last named is a very promising gelding, sired by the well known stallion Hector, formerly owned by Mr. Robinson, and showing all the best characteristics of breeding, speed and endurance of his progenitor. He is seven years old, and although never appearing before in public, and not trained for the track, he proved himself rather a dangerous competitor with the crack horses from Boston, for the honors of the race. The purse was won by Sweetbriar in three straight heats—time 2.37½, 2.41½, 2.40. In each of the first two heats the Hector colt lost badly by breaking, coming almost to a stand still before resuming his trot, and then closing the gap with a burst of speed which challenged the admiration of the lookers-on. In the third heat, although the word was given very decidedly to his disadvantage, the inside horse getting at least three lengths the start, the colt handsomely passed both his competitors at the beginning of the second quarter, and continuing gradually to gain ground, opened a gap which threatened to shut them out of the race and give him the purse without further contest. Unfortunately, however, as he rounded the turn into the home-stretch on the second half mile, and within thirty rods of the stand, he broke up and hopelessly lost his advantage, both the other horses passing him, and leading him at the score a distance quite as great as he had previously led them.

Among the vicissitudes of the trotting course this was the most remarkable we ever witnessed. The result, however, is attributable to a want of training, and does not detract in the least from the sterling qualities of the horse as one of the most promising trotters ever raised in Maine. The time made in this heat was 2.40, but if the colt had retained his feet at the rate he was going, he would have come in winner in at least 2.30. A very good thing for a first performance.

The afternoon closed with a running match, half mile heats, best 3 in 5, for $50, between Robinson's horse Gen. Kearny and Keegan's Nimrod, which resulted in each horse winning two heats, when Kearny was drawn, and Nimrod declared the winner. The best time made was 54¾ seconds.

Profits of Wheat Growing. A writer in the Wisconsin *Farmer* illustrates the profitableness of wheat raising in Minnesota by a single example. Four or five years ago he purchased a piece of prairie land in Sharon, which was thought to be nearly worn out, on which he last year raised eighteen bushels of wheat to the acre. On account of the grain sprouting after being cut, some thirty bushels of light wheat were thrown out by the threshing machines; besides, about an acre was destroyed by cattle before harvest, otherwise the yield would have been twenty bushels per acre. The price of the land was $6 an acre, being $138 for twenty-three acres, the field in question. The marketable wheat, amounting to some 370 bushels, was sold at the average price of $1.40 per bushel, realizing $518. All expenses, including seed, amounted to $190, $322 remaining, being more than twice the amount paid for it realized out of one crop.

☞ The first of July was observed as a general holiday in the British Provinces, in celebration of the inauguration of the new Canadian Dominion. At Ottawa, the capital of the confederation, Lord Monck, the first Viceroy of the Dominion, was sworn into office, and a Privy Council formed, consisting as follows: Hon. Messrs. J. A. McDonald, Alexander Campbell, Wm. McDougall, Wm. Howland, Alexander T. Galt, George E. Cartier, J. Chapais and H. L. Langevin for Canada West and East, and Hon. Messrs. Tilley, Mitchell, Archibald and Kenney for the lower Provinces.

Fatal Accident. We learn from a correspondent that Benj. Frank Moore, late post master at Bingham, was riding in a carriage in Carratunk on the 31st ult., at stopped at the residence of his brother to get a drink of water. While there the horse started, the reins dropped down upon the whiffletree behind his heels. The deceased jumped into the kind part of the wagon, and stooping down to pick up the fallen reins, received a kick from the horse which produced death in a few minutes. He was a young man much esteemed by all who knew him. He was thirty years of age.

☞ The Belfast and Moosehead Lake Railway Company was organized in Belfast on the 3d inst., with a capital of one million dollars. H. O. Alden, Esq., President of the Maine Telegraph Company, Hon. Thomas Marshall, President of the Belfast National Bank, Col. A. W. Johnson, Axel Hayford and other prominent citizens were chosen Directors. Measures were taken for the immediate construction of the road.

Fire in Gardiner. Fire was discovered in a cooper's shop connected with the flouring mill of Bartlett & Dennis at Gardiner, about 12½ o'clock on the morning of Thursday 4th. As a consequence the bells were rung—although the city authorities were determined they should not be until sunrise—and the fire department was called out. The entire building was consumed. Loss $500, no insurance.

Conflict of Authority in New Orleans. The issue between the displaced officials of the city of New Orleans and Gen. Sheridan was made on the 3d inst. by the refusal of the Comptroller of the city to pay the salaries of the municipal officers appointed by Gov. Flanders, the appointee of the military authorities. The refusal was based upon Attorney General Stanberry's opinion.

☞ We learn from the Biddeford *Journal* that a boy by the name of John Longfellow, whose parents reside at Augusta, escaped from the Reform School, and traveled to Kennebunk Depot, last Friday night, where he broke into the ticket office and stole some $50. He was arrested on attempting to leave in the train, and placed in jail at Alfred.

Vessel Ashore. On Monday morning 1st inst., brig Annie D. Jordan, Capt. Perkins, from New York for Belfast, went ashore on Old Man Ledge, George's Island, and went to pieces before the men left her. The crew were taken off by Capt. Samuel Trussell.—The captain's wife and child were on board. The cook, an Englishman, was knocked into the hold and killed instantly.

☞ The Bath *Times* says Warren Tenney, nine or ten years old, son of Mr. G. B. Tenney of Brunswick, was drowned Saturday afternoon while bathing in the river in that town. He inadvertently stepped off a rock into deep water, and being unable to swim, sank to rise no more. A smaller boy narrowly escaped the same fate in endeavoring to save him.

☞ The Fair Grounds in Auburn, heretofore occupied by the Androscoggin Agricultural Society for their annual shows and fairs, have been sold to parties in Auburn, the society being unable to pay for the same. The grounds contain about eighteen acres; price paid $15,036. they were purchased in 1856 for the sum of $6,800.

☞ The firm of Geo. M. Patten & Co., of Bath, have contracts for building 100 Dirigo Mowing Machines, and 5,000 Hinkley Knitting Machines. They employ 80 hands, on all kinds of machine work.

Trial of Surratt. The testimony for the Government is not yet exhausted. On Monday the cross-examination of Weichman was concluded, and Dr. McMullin, the surgeon of the steamship Peruvian, on board which the prisoner took passage from Quebec to Londonderry in September, 1865, took the stand. His testimony tells strongly against Surratt. While on the passage to Londonderry, the prisoner confessed to him that he was in the plan with Booth to abduct the President, but that it was found necessary to abandon or change it. The witness, however, said that Surratt never told him that he was in Washington on the day of the assassination, nor had he stated to him what the abduction plan had been changed to. Surratt said that Booth telegraphed at Montreal to come to Washington, as it had been found necessary to change the plan, and that he (Surratt) was in Elmira, New York, on Thursday preceding the assassination. Surratt also related to the witness a statement of his dropping his handkerchief in St. Albans, Vt., thereby corroborating the previous evidence in that particular. Surratt told him among other things, that he had been in the habit of going to Richmond with despatches during the war, and bringing despatches back to Washington and Montreal; he stated that he one time was told in Montreal that he would meet a lady in New York; that he met the woman in New York and came to Washington with her and started for Richmond with four or five others; that after much trouble they crossed the Potomac, and getting south of Fredericksburg they were drawn on a platform car, and as they were drawn along they saw some men approaching and found out they were escaped soldiers and were most starved to death, and the women said: "Let us shoot the d—d Yankee soldiers," and they shot them and went on; he told me the name of the woman, but can't recollect it; I cannot remember the woman, and would not like to say it; it sounded like Staler; the woman was conspicuous in Montreal during the trial of the St. Albans raiders; the soldiers referred to were unarmed.

The cross-examination of Dr. McMullin accomplished nothing in favor of the prisoner.

On Tuesday, the next important witness examined was St. Marie, through whom the arrest of Surratt in Italy was effected. There was great excitement when his name was called. He appeared a trifle nervous at first, when brought face to face with Surratt, but soon recovered himself and gave his answers clearly and directly though in broken English. There was, of course, much of interest that he could have told, but the government contented itself with asking him less than a dozen questions, and getting from him but one material fact, viz., that Surratt had admitted to him that he escaped from Washington disguised as an Englishman on the night or morning after the assassination. The defence saw in a instant that there was no chance to make anything out of this on cross-examination, and declined to ask him any questions.

On Wednesday Charles H. M. Wood a colored barber, testified that he saw the prisoner on the morning of the assassination at Booker & Stewart's barber-shop; shaved and trimmed the prisoner's hair; Surratt came to the shop with Booth, McLaughlin and another; the three named talked about coming from Baltimore; I also trimmed Booth's hair that morning; I was waiting on Mr. Booth, and Surratt was in the rear of me, and a small, thick-set man, whose name I did not know, was sitting near the glass; when I was done waiting on Booth he got out of the chair and went to the back part of the shop, where McLaughlin was, and the latter was standing at a glass disguising himself with false hair; Surratt had by this time taken the chair vacated by Booth, and told me to clean him up nicely; Surratt looked like a man who had been traveling a short distance; Surratt called my attention to a scar on Booth's neck, and said it was a gun-shot wound; I that morning shaved Surratt clean, all but the moustache; this was about 9 A. M.

Frank M. Heaton testified that on the night of the assassination he was standing in front of the theatre when the President's carriage drove up; when the carriage drove up, half a dozen persons from a restaurant came up; I recognize the prisoner as one of the men.

Theodore Benjamin Rhodes was sworn and testified that he was in the theatre the day Mr. Lincoln was assassinated; went in about half an hour before noon to look at the theatre; saw one of the boxes open, and wishing to see the stage from that point went down there; the person who was in the box walked away and after a time came up again and spoke to witness and said he was connected in the theatre; he had a piece of wood in his hand about eight feet long and two inches wide, and remarked that the President would be there that night and he was going to fix the box so the President could not be disturbed; he then placed the stick, which was of oak or pine, against the door, and in a niche in the wall, and adjusted it, asking the witness if he thought it would hold.

The prisoner was requested to stand up and the witness stated that he should judge that was the man; he had no doubt of it; heard some one passing behind the stage curtain and this man immediately went away and a short thick-set man came in; subsequently, another party came and they proceeded to fix up the box; the prisoner went out before these parties came to the stage.

On the cross-examination the witness distinctly recognized the prisoner as the man with whom he had the conversation in the box.

On Friday, Walter H. Colman testified that he is Chief of Division in the Treasury Department. The day of the assassination was walking up the avenue; had my attention attracted to a horse and saw Booth on the horse; he was leaning over and talking with a man earnestly; his face was so pallid as to excite remark, and the man who was conversing with Booth was a young man, dressed in grey clothes. I think the prisoner is the man I saw with Booth; he is like him in appearance.

Thomas Lincoln, familiarly known as "Tad" Lincoln, was sworn. Is a son of the late President; was with father at City Point in March, 1865; during the time he was there a man came to the steamer and said he wanted to see the President; said he came from Springfield on particular business; he was not permitted. Witness said that the person who attempted to see the President looked very much like the prisoner.

The Government closed the evidence against Surratt on Saturday, reserving the right to call other witnesses for the prosecution hereafter.

Mr. J. H. Bradley, jr., then opened the case for the defence. He said the time had come at last when the prisoner could say something to support his own innocence and when not only his own innocence may be shown but the pure name of his departed mother may be vindicated. The Attorneys for the defence came to the trial of this case in the full confidence of the innocence of the prisoner. They had come to this conclusion not from sympathy but after a full and candid investigation of all the circumstances surrounding the case. He said the defence would either contradict or impeach all the witnesses for government, who swore to seeing Surratt in Washington on the day of the assassination. After reviewing the testimony of the witnesses, he continued: We will trace Surratt from Richmond in March, 1865, to Montreal in April; we will show that he was not near Washington, except when brought back in the Swatara; we will show where Surratt was on April 14 and 15, and that he was not within 400 miles of Washington; it will be shown that he went to a certain town and registered his name as John Harrison, and that he remained there to attend to a mission he was intrusted with, and was there on April 14; it will be shown that the register of that hotel has mysteriously disappeared; he will be followed back to Montreal, where he arrived on April 18.

Facts and circumstances will be shown to conclusively demonstrate that Surratt could not have got to the place named for the purpose of covering up his tracks; it will be shown that while Surratt was in Montreal after the assassination he was not alowed to read a newspaper in his place of concealment, and he was not aware of his mother's peril until the event of her execution, and that he then wanted to hasten to Washington to give himself up, but was not permitted; it will also be shown that he first heard that he was implicated in the assassination in Albany and that he then turned back to Montreal; he did not flee because of fear, but because he knew Justice dropped her scales when she entered that building at the foot of Four-and-a-half street.

As to the handkerchief of which so much had been said, it will be shown that it was not dropped by Surratt but by an officer of the Government, who was in pursuit and who carried the handkerchief with him for a purpose; it will be shown that the government knew the officer dropped the handkerchief, but did not choose to divulge it. The defence would also show the agreement between the conspirators, signed by them, and upon which neither the name of Mrs. Surratt nor of John Surratt appeared; this agreement will be produced as it came direct from the chief conspirator, and contains the genuine signatures in which they pledge themselves to commit this act of assassination, and that upon that neither the name of John Surratt nor of Mrs. Surratt appears; and after these things are shown the jury cannot be asked to say the prisoner is guilty of the charge preferred against him.

The West Auburn Murder Trial. The trial of Luther J. Verrill for the murder of Mrs. Kinsley and Miss Caswell was concluded on Wednesday morning last by the Jury returning a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree against the prisoner.

After the rendering of the verdict the counsel for Verrill asked the Court to defer sentence until Monday in order to unable them to submit a motion in arrest of judgment for various reasons, some of the facts in justification of the motion having come to their knowledge since the conclusion of the trial. The postponement was granted.

The Lewiston *Journal* in narrating the closing incidents of the trial says:—

When the Foreman spoke that word "*Guilty*," every eye in the Court House was directed to the prisoner, Luther J. Verrill, who was standing in the prisoner's box, his eyes directed to Mr. Lane, the Foreman, ready to catch that reply. When that reply fell from the lips of the Foreman—guilty—the prisoner's face watched by many scores of searching eyes—gave no indication of change. The prisoner appeared just as he has during almost every other period of the trial, cool and self-possessed.

When the word "guilty" fell on his ears, he merely cast his eyes down from the Foreman to the floor.—Nor up to the time he left the Court room in charge of the officers, was the slightest change perceptible in his countenance. The only difference in his manner that could be observed, was that he kept his eyes directed downward, as if wrapped in thoughts of his own.

On entering the jail the officer remarked to him that "it was a hard case." Verrill replied; "Yes it is a hard case, and I am innocent. The verdict is wrong." He still appeared to bear up well till his sister, Mrs. Lakin, was admitted into jail and to his cell. She was weeping freely, and apparently in great mental anguish when she went into the cell. This, it seems, was more than the prisoner could endure, and he burst into a flood of tears. The scene was painful in the extreme, and needs no description.

On visiting his cell an hour or two after Mrs. Lakin left, Col. Littlefield, the Jailor, found the prisoner seemingly in great grief, lying upon his cot and weeping bitterly. He still denied his guilt and declared in terms similar to those he has heretofore employed, that the negro's story about him is false—"Every word of it," said he, "is manufactured."

He wondered how blood could have got upon his hatched when it is claimed that it was used only in the first blow on Polly Caswell's head, and says that as she had on a skull cap it would have been impossible to have got blood upon the hatchet from that wound—a fracture in the skull."

There is much discussion of the verdict on the street, and the deepest interest is manifested in this—perhaps one of the most remarkable murder trials on record.

The Military Asylum at Togus. A correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* writing from the Military Asylum at Togus, says:

"All the officers of the asylum are disabled soldiers. There is not a sound man out of the two hundred in the institution, most of them having been maimed, and a few of them are victims of chronic diseases. The old ball room of the hotel is now the hospital. A new chapel is to be built; also laundry, school-room, and, what are exceedingly needed, work-shops, where those who are able may carry on their trades. Some of the men have studied telegraphy, and will soon become actual operators on the proposed line to Augusta. There is a good bowling alley, and a thousand acres to exercise in. There is a Sabbath School, and also a preaching service every week. A band of music is forming. The improvements now contemplated, including the erection of new buildings and the drainage and redemption of meadow flats, will add materially to the comfort of the boys in blue, who have here found after the perils of war a home of peace."

Afflicting Casualty. We learn from the Lewiston *Journal* that on Saturday, 29th ult., two sons of Hon. Eben C. Andrews of Otisfield, aged 15 and 17 years, left their father's house to bathe in Crooked river, stating as they left that they might visit an uncle who lived near the river and stay over night. They did not return on Saturday night, and their parents supposed they had gone to their uncle's. Yesterday morning they were found dead, locked in each other's arms in the bed of the river. Their clothes were found on the shore, where they prepared themselves for bathing, and nothing more is known relating to the terrible catastrophe. This calamity falls with terrible force upon the almost distracted parents, who had previously lost all their other children by that fearful scourge—diptheria.

Mowing Machines! Wake up! We would be most happy to try our little Monitor Mower against the giant Mowers of which we read so much in the papers, with their claim to be improvements, and X and XX improvements. We should like to sail her out into a fair field of grass, and put her to the test with any of them: the Buckeye, Union, Wood's, Granite, Dirigo, or any other now in use in the State of Maine, and let her tell the story for herself. This would be the most satisfactory way to decide this great question, which is of so much importance to the farmers of Maine.

M. E. Rice.

Catarrh. This loathsome disease is relieved and cured by the use of Dr. Seelye's Catarrh Remedy, but the high price of the article ($2 a bottle), has hitherto presented its general use. We are pleased to learn that Mr. Chas. K. Partridge, Druggist of this place has received direct fram Dr. Seelye a large lot of this medicine which will be sold for a short time at the low price of $1.00 for a full sized bottle. Mr. Partridge will send a package of it by express or stage to any direction in the State on receipt of a dollar.

☞ A Washington despatch dated July 8th, says: "It is understood that this government will demand satisfaction of Mexico for the arrest of Santa Anna, as the officers of the Virginia make oath that she was anchored three and a half miles outside the marine league, from Sisal. It is not believed that Santa Anna has been shot, as he was at Campeachy the day before he is said to have been shot at Sisal."

☞ Beautiful hair is nature's best adornment, and *Tibbett's Phesiolgical Hair Regenerator*, will restore and make beautiful hair of natural color on the baldest and grayest heads. We advise our readers who want a hair restorer to try it, as it is a genuine preparation that has stood the test of time. For sale in Augusta at Partridge's drug store, and by druggists everywhere.

☞ We learn that the loss by the burning of the Washburn mansion in Livermore on the 29th ult., was about $10,000—insurance $5000. Plans have been completed and operations commenced for re-building the edifice upon a more commodious scale and elegant style than before.

The Impeachment Question. The New York *Post's* special Washington despatch says:

The Chairman of the Judiciary Committee has been instructed to state that the committee will not be ready to report on impeachment before the 10th of October next. This will bring on a discussion relative to the fall session of Congress.

Murder of a Maine Shipmaster. A letter from the American consul at Cardenas says Capt. Randolph of the brig Prairie Rose, belonging in Harpswell, was murdered in the port of Sierra Morena on June 19th, by his colored cook, who had been arrested and sent to Sagua.

☞ Jeff Davis is reported to have lately expressed the wish that "he could suddenly disappear from the view of men and pass the remnant of his life in some seclusion where none but his personal friends could find him." Let him go to Sitka.

☞ Latest Mexican news contains intelligence of the surrender of Vera Cruz to the Liberal forces on the 27th ult., without bloodshed, and the execution of Santa Anna, a former President of Mexico. He was shot at Sisal on the morning of the 25th ult.

☞ A match game between the Crusoe Club of Augusta and the Lightfoots of Hallowell, was played in this city on Wednesday last. The score at the end of the game stood thirty-six for the Crusoes and thirty-four for the Lightfoots.

Magnolia Water. A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price. 1y30

For the Maine Farmer.

N'OUBLIEZ-TU PAS.

We saw the lakelet, still and blue,
We heard the wild bird's song,
Met all the gracious sights and sounds
That to the time belong.

Far, far away, on mountain blue,
Shut down the sunset's golden bar,
And then, at ast, came trembling through,
The first faint evening star,

Keep that fair image undisturbed,
So bright, so clear, so calm,
And let us dream that thou art still
Fast sheltered from all harm.

Let sunshine glow and water flow
As gently as to-day,
And do not say the storm can blow,
Or winter follow May.

To us the flowers will always smile,
Birds twitter in the tree;
The vision cheers us ma y a mile
As we pass on from thee.

And thou, when winter hours shall come,
Do not forget this day,
But let, through all that chill and gloom,
This warmth and light make way.

—*Kent's Hill, June 6th, 1867.*

The Executions in Mexico. Intelligence has been received officially, confirming the report of the execution of Maximilian of Mexico and of his Generals, Miramon and Mejia, the sources of information being letters of Gens. Juarez and Escobedo of the Liberal party. The three were condemned on the 14th of June, the sentence was confirmed at headquarters on the 15th, and the 16th was designated as the day of execution. Three days of grace were finally granted, after the first hour fixed had passed, to permit Maximilian to settle up his worldly affairs, and on the 19th the triple execution took place. The Prussian Minister arrived at Queretaro the day before the execution, and immediately transmitted by telegraph a formal protest to Juarez, which was received at 9.30 o'clock on the evening of the same day, and in reply to which Juarez through the proper officer, replied that "the President of the Republic is not of the opinion that it is possible to grant the pardon of Maximilian of Hapsburg consistent with the great considerations of justice and necessity of insuring the future peace of the Republic." To this reply the Prussian Minister made protest as follows:

"Having arrived to-day at Queretaro, I become aware that the prisoners condemned on the 14th inst., morally died on Sunday last. It is thus that all the world will consider it, for all their preparations to die having been made on that day, they waited during a whole hour to be taken to the place whence they were to receive their death before the order suspending the execution of the sentence was communicated to them by means of the telegraph. The humane customs of our age will not permit them, after having suffered this horrid agony, to be put to death a second time to-morrow. In the name of humanity and of honor I conjure you to order that sheir lives be not taken."

A pledge was also given that all the crowned heads in Europe of the blood and kindred of Maximilian would give Juarez all security that none of the prisoners should ever again tread Mexican soil; but the proceeding was of no avail, and the prisoners were shot. The Emperor was shot with his face to the front, the two Mexicans in the back. Maximilian's last words were "Poor Carlotta." When the execution had taken place the Prussian and British Ministers both made preparations for leaving the country.

All Colonels of the Imperial army are sentenced to six years imprisonment, Lieutenant Colonels to five years, and minor officers to two years imprisonment, Brigadier Generals and the exceptional officers are to be tried by court martial.

The city of Mexico was surrendered to Diaz on the 21st. Juarez sent him a congratulatory note, with directions for the disposition of the prisoners, saying: "The native prisoners you will transfer to your own command or give them liberty, according to the circumstances in which you find them. The foreign prisoners you will retain for the further disposition of the Government."

Escobedo writes from Queretaro: "I have, by the execution of these master traitors, made terror the order of the day everywhere. I have imposed large contributions on the rich and have confiscated their property and their all. Where I could not do it in person my delegates have strictly complied with my orders. I hope before closing my military career to see the blood of every foreigner spilt that resides in my country.

The Maine Medical Association. A correspondent of the Bath *Sentinel* makes allusion to some of the able reports that were made to this body during its recent session in Portland as follows:

First and foremost I must place the report of Dr. Davies on the subject of Ophthalmic Surgery, a paper which shows the author to be a perfect master of the subject he was treating, as well as endowed with a happy faculty of imparting his knowledge to others. In no branch of medical or surgical science has there been a more rapid advance than in the pathology and treatment of maladies of the eye; whether resulting from disease or accident; and Dr. D. is thoroughly posted in all the improvements of the day. The good people of Maine should understand that more scientific and skillful treatment of the various maladies to which the eye is subject is nowhere to be had, than that which they may obtain at the hands of Dr. Davies of Portland.

An able paper was read by Dr. Jewett of South Berwick, on the subject of Puerperal Convulsions, which led to a most interesting and animated discussion relating to the etiology and treatment of this formidable disease.

Dr. Dana too, of Portland, presented a peculiarly interesting and valuable paper on the importance of keeping in view the *restorative powers of nature*, in the treatment of disease.

Dr. Buzzell of Portland, reported a recent case of thrilling interest, in which a man was rescued from the very jaws of death, by the rapid performance of tracheotomy.

Much discussion was had, useful as well as interesting, on the subject of exsection of bones, an operation of comparatively recent origin, by which many a limb has been saved that must otherwise have been lost.

Many other papers were read highly creditable to their authors, and of great practical value. But you requested me to be brief, and I pass them by.

I cannot however close without adverting to the fact that a resolution, offered by Dr. Davies, expressing the most entire confidence of the Association that the patients in the Insane Hospital were receiving, and had ever received, the kindest and most humane treatment at the hands of the Superintendent, Dr. Harlow, obtained, after full discussion, the unanimous assent and approbation of the entire assemblage.

Amy Dendrook: A Life Drama. By the Author of "Woman and Marriage," "Smiles and Frowns," &c. New York: James O'Kane & Co., 484 Broadway. 12mo., pp. 482.

An addition to the already too large list of sensational novels by anonymous writers. Who the author of this book, or "Smiles and Frowns," may be, we do not know; we do know, however, that it is a pity for any one to write such books, and if men would no publish them the hope would be that something better would be read.

Mrs. Hill's New Family Receipt Book. By Mrs. A. P. Hill. Illustrated. New York: James O'Kane & Co., 484 Broadway. 12mo., pp. 427. Price by mail $2.

A useful book for the household. The title page informs us it is "particularly adapted to the South," and we presume will have a large circulation. The authoress is the widow of the late Edward Y. Hill, Esq., of Georgia.

American Naturalist. Contents of July number: The Sea Horse and his Young; Recent Bird Tracks of the Basin of Minas; Something about Jelly Fishes—interesting to all seaside visitors; Agency of Insects in fertilizing Plants; Ice-marks and Ancient Glaciers in the White Mountains—of special value to Maine readers; Reviews; Natural History Miscellany; Calendar; Proceedings of Scientific Societies. Terms $3 per annum. Published by the Essex Institute, Salem, Mass. This number contains one full page plate and ten smaller illustrations inserted in the text.

Blackwood's Magazine for July contains the following articles:

Brownlows, Part VI; The Reign of Law; My Hunt of the Silver Fox; Was George III. a Constitutional King? Strikes and Trades Unions; Date in English Terza Rima; The Reform Bill; Clause III. and Mr. Lowe. Blackwood and the four principal British Quarterlies are re-published by L. Scott & Co., 140 Fulton Street, New York, Terms—for Blackwood or any of the Reviews, $4 a year; Blackwood and any one Review, $7; The four Reviews, $12; Blackwood and the four Reviews, $15.

☞ Some of our cotemporaries seem to think that the triumph of their cause depended, like the fate of Jericho, upon the amount of noise made—in these days of refinement and luxury, an article of real intrinsic merit is soon appreciated; hence the unbounded and unparalleled success of Plantation Bitters.

This remedy has ever and always been found reliable. As a gentle stimulant and tonic appetizer it cannot be excelled. It is no doubt a sovereign remedy for stomachic disorders—for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and in stimulating a healthy appetite. 2t30

The Best Organ. Every person who is conversant with the subject will readily admit that to Messrs. Mason & Hamlin belong almost exclusively the credit of making these extensive improvements in reed organs. The Cabinet Organs manufactured by this enterprising firm is a magnificent instrument in every respect, uniting richness and evenness of tone, with smoothness and promptness of action in a manner hitherto unattained.—*Boston Evening Courier.*

Congressional Summary.

Fortieth Congress—July Session.

Wednesday, July 3.

Senate. The Senate met at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Sumner asked leave to enter a protest against the resolution calling Congress together, asserting that so far as it provides for an adjournment without day in the absence of a quorum it is unconstitutional. He saw a quorum present but did not wish the resolution to be taken as a precedent for the future.

The roll was then called and thirty-four Senators responded.

The Secretary was instructed to inform the House that a quorum of the Senate was present. At 12 25 P. M., the Clerk of the House informed the Senate that a quorum of the House was present.

Mr. Sumner offered two petitions. Mr. Fessenden objected to the introduction and reference of any business not directly connected with the subject for which it is well known Congress had met.

After debate the petitions were ordered to be laid on the table for the present.

Mr. Wilson offered a bill in addition to the several reconstruction acts. Tabled and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Sumner offered a bill for universal suffrage, same as last session.

Mr. Drake of Missouri introduced a bill providing for setting aside the present civil governments of the rebel States, and vacating all legislative, judicial and executive offices therein, and empowering the military commanders of the several districts to appoint suitable persons to fill those offices; that the registration be extended to any day prior to the 1st day of November next; declaring also that all future elections by the people of those States shall be by ballot; that every citizen owes paramount allegiance to the United States, and that no law or ordinance of such States in subversion or contravention of the authority of the United States can have any binding force.

Mr. Edmunds of Vermont, also by unanimous consent, brought in a bill in explanation of the Reconstruction acts. It declares the true intent and meaning of the same to be that the military authority of the United States in the rebel States is paramount to any civil government existing therein, and makes all such civil government subordinate to the military authority, and prohibits them from interfering in any way with the exercise of such authority.

The commander of any district shall have the power, subject to the approval of the General of the Armies of the United States, whenever in the opinion of such commander the proper administration of said acts shall require to suspend or to remove from office or from the performance of official duties and exercise of official powers any officer or person holding any office or performing any duties under any power by election, appointment or authority derived from or granted by or claimed under the State government thereof, whether regular or provisional. It is made the duty of the President to detailfor service and to employ a sufficient military force to guard at all times the complete and effectual execution of this act, and the act of which this is explanatory, etc., and the last session reads:—"That the acts by officers of the army already done in removing in said districts persons exercising the function of civil officers, and appointing in their stead, are hereby ratified, confirmed and legalized."

Mr. Frelinghuysen also offered a supplementary bill.

A committee was appointed to wait on the President, but without waiting to hear its report the Senate adjourned until Friday.

House. At 12 o'clock the Speaker called the House to order and directed the clerk to read the concurrent resolution of March 29th last, for a recess, which was done by Mr. McPherson.

The roll was then called. While the roll was being called a message was received from the Senate announcing that a quorum of that body was in session.

The Speaker announced that one hundred and twenty members were present, and directed the clerk to notify the Senate of a quorum being present.

After prayer by the Chaplain, the Speaker said the first business in order was administering the oath to members elect not heretofore sworn, the members from Kentucky having presented themselves for that purpose.

Mr. Schenck rose to a question of privilege and objected to the oath being administered to J. D. Young, and presented a protest from Samuel McKee, formerly a member of the House, taking the ground generally of disloyalty of Mr. Young. The protest, it was said was accompanied by another protest from the citizens of the 4th District of Kentucky, sustained by affidavits, proving the facts alleged.

He asked that the papers be read and moved that Mr. J. D. Young be not now sworn as a member of the House, but that the credentials and other papers be referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Logan offered a preamble and resolution as an amendment. The preamble recites that:

Whereas, In the recently held election in Kentucky for a member of the 40th Congress, the legal and loyal voters of the several districts were overawed and prevented from the true expression of their will and choice by those who sympathize with or actively participated in the rebellion, and that such elections were carried by such disloyal and returned rebels, *and it is alleged that* several representatives from that State are disloyal, therefore,

Resolved, That the credentials of all members elect from the State of Kentucky shall be referred to the Committee on Elections, to report at as early a day as practicable, and that pending the report of the said Committee, none of the said members shall be allowed to take the oath of office and admitted to seats as such.

Mr. Logan's amendment was modified so as to except Mr. Adams, of the Seventh Kentucky district, and then adopted, and the cases of all the other Kentucky Representatives were referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Schenck presented a protest of citizens of the Fourth Congressional district of Connecticut against the election of Wm. H. Barnum, alleging bribery and corruption. Referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Stevens offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee to inquire what further legislation is necessary on reconstruction.

Friday, July 5.

Senate. Mr. Anthony from the committee to wait on the President reported that he had no communication to make.

Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill construing the supplementary reconstruction bill, which was ordered to be tabled and printed.

Mr. Anthony offered the following resolution:

That the legislative business of this session should be confined to removing the obstructions which have been or are likely to be placed in the way of the fair execution of the acts of reconstruction heretofore adopted by Congress, and giving to said acts the scope intended by Congress when the same were passed, and that further legislation at this session on the subject of reconstruction, or on other subjects, is not expedient.

The resolution was agreed to.

The Senate then adjourned until Monday.

House. The Speaker announced the Committee on Reconstruction, provided by the resolution of last Wednesday as follows: Messrs. Stevens, Boutwell, Bingham, Farnsworth, Hubbard of New Jersey, Beaman, Paine, Pike and Brooks.

The Speaker presented a memorial of Greene W. Adams against the administration of representative Beek, from the 7th District of Kentucky. Referred to the Committee of Elections.

The contestants for seats were admitted on the floor.

A joint resolution was passed, tendering the thanks of Congress to Major General Sheridan for his able and faithful performance of the duties of commander of the military district of Texas and Louisiana.

Similar joint resolutions of thanks were passed to Maj. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Maj Gen. Pope and Maj. Gen. Schofield.

The judiciary committee was instructed to inquire whether Congress has the power to prescribe the qualifications of voters in the several States, and if deemed expedient to report a bill prescribing the same.

Mr. Marshall presented a protest from representatives elect from the 5th, 6th and 7th districts of Kentucky against the action of the House on Wednesday.

Monday, July 8.

Senate. A resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of War and Interior for information as to the origin and extent of the Indian difficulties; also a resolution calling up correspondence with Lewis D. Campbell, while Minister to Mexico, and with his successor since his appointment; also calling upon the Secretary of State for information concerning the recent events which have transpired in Mexico.

In reply to an inquiry, Mr. Sumner said he expected this call would obtain an authentic account of the capture, trial and execution of Maximilian and Santa Anna.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to give effect to the reconstruction acts, which was read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Chandler offered a preamble and resolution, reciting the decree of Maximilian, issued Oct. 3, 1865, under which a large number of Mexicans had been murdered in cold blood, after having surrendered as prisoners of war, etc., and directing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to examine into and report upon the facts herein stated at the earliest practicable moment.

House. Various bills and resolutions were presented and referred.

Mr. Kelley offered a resolution providing that when the organic law of a State is changed by action of the people, and any portion of the citizens prohibited from voting for or against adoption on account of race or color, or previous condition of servitude, such constitution shall not become an organic law until ratified by Congress. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. Schenck, the President was called upon for a full report of the proceedings of the Cabinet meetings on the Reconstruction act.

Mr. Logan offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Elections to inquire into the acts of disloyalty alleged against the Kentucky members, with power to send for persons and papers and to sit during the recess. Adopted.

New Life-preserver. While unscrupulous and designing men are slowly destroying the lives of the people with their poisonous nostrums in the shape of Saleratus, James Pyle, with his pure Saleratus, is saving the lives of millions. Sold by grocers everywhere, in pound packages.

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Special Notices.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS

ARE the most perfect purgative we are able to produce and, as we think, has ever yet been made by any body. Their effects have abundantly shown to the community how much they excel the other medicines in use. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their purifying properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstruction of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart tone and strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every day complaints of everybody, but formidable and dangerous diseases. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar coated, they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, are entirely harmless. Cures have been made that would surpass belief, were they not substantiated by men of such exalted character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians certify to the public the reliability of our remedies, while others have sent us the assurances of their conviction that our Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of our afflicted fellow-men.

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis our American Almanac, containing directions for the use of these medicines and the certificates of their cures of the following complaints:—

Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from foul stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid function of the Bowels and Pain arising therefrom, Flatulence, Loss of Appetite, all Diseases which require an evacuant medicine. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed their could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability. Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout and other kindred disorders arising from a low state of the body, or obstruction of its functions.

To be had by our unprincipled dealers with other preparations on which they may make more profit. Demand AYER'S and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

For sale by C. K. PARTRIDGE, Druggist, Augusta. 2m26

DR. AYER'S MEDICINES,

Sold in Augusta at FULLER'S Drug Store. 21

BE ON YOUR GUARD

against the IMITATIONS and COUNTERFEITS of

HOSTETTER'S

STOMACH BITTERS,

with which the PIRATES who make a DISHONORABLE LIVING, by preying upon the sick and suffering, are now endeavoring to flood the markets of this country. Whenever these POISON-MONGERS are discovered, they are immediately prosecuted by the proprietors, who expend thousands of dollars annually in tracing them to justice. Within a short time injunctions have been obtained in the Courts of the United States against a number of individuals and firms, and suits are now in progress against several others, all of whose names we'll be given to the public. But in spite of the utmost vigilance and activity of their detective agents, the undersigned are of course unable to protect the public *entirely* against piratical imitations of a Standard National Tonic, everywhere in request, and as readily convertible into cash as United States Bonds or Treasury Notes. They, therefore, as a MEASURE OF PRECAUTION, direct attention to the fact that a finely engraved label, representing St. George and the Dragon, and a beautiful proprietary stamp, bearing the official endorsement of the Government, appear on every bottle of the genuine BITTERS. The article is further authenticated by a miniature note of hand, with the signature of "Hostetter & Smith," to counterfeit which is a *State Prison Crime.* The true BITTERS are sold *in bottles only, and never in bulk.* 1m30

DR. SCHENCK ON DYSPEPSIA.

SYMPTOMS, CAUSES AND REMEDY.

Symptoms of Dyspepsia—A sense of fullness, tightness, and weight in the stomach, together with flatulency, acidity, occasional fitful heaving of wind, water-brash and vomiting, and a great deal of what a person calls an all-gone feeling at the pit of the stomach; frequently there is also a palpitation of the heart, which physicians mistake for heart disease, and when the stomach is in this condition it is coated with a mucus or slime. The rough fibrous portions of the stomach, similar to what we see in tripe, is what throws out the gastric juice, and when the stomach gets a thick coat of slime on it, it prevents the gastric juice from flowing, and digestion ceases. Schenck's seaweed drives this mucus or slime, and restores the stomach to its natural condition.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills are also required to carry off this morbid matter. Two-thirds of the cases of Consumption are caused from this diseased state of the stomach; the liver becoming torpid, it ceases to act, and bile, and in a short time the whole system is deranged. The mucous membrane of the bronchial tubes sympathizes with the other organs, and before the patient is aware of it, he or she has Bronchial or Pulmonary Consumption.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup cannot act freely through the blood when the system is in this locked-up condition, without the aid of the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills. The Liver has all the venous blood to strain, and when it gets into a morbid condition, blood and bile run through the system mixed, and the whole body becomes so low, and the blood so thick it can hardly run through the veins. In a majority of the cases hemorrhages occur from this thick condition of the blood. The Mandrake Pills act on the Liver similar to calomel, or they do what that does—it unlocks the gall bladder, starts the bile and the blood begins to circulate naturally through the veins, and the hemorrhages cease. If, when persons are attacked with hemorrhage, they would first take a good purgative, something that would act on the liver, they would soon be relieved from bleeding from the lungs, and it is the only way, for astringents are only temporary, and irritate the bronchial tubes, and lay the groundwork for consumption.

DR. SCHENCK will be professionally at his rooms every week, 32 Bond street, New York, and 38 Hanover street, Boston, from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer the charge is $5.

His medicines are for sale by all druggists and dealers. Also a full supply at all times at his rooms.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic each $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 the half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents per box.

GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., 38 Hanover Street, Agents for Boston. For sale by all druggists. 1e4w1y49

DR. SCHENCK'S MEDICINES,

old in Augusta by TITCOMB & DORR, Druggists. 15

DR. SCHENCK'S MEDICINES,

Sold in Augusta at FULLER'S Drug Store. 21

MESSRS. PERRY DAVIS & SON:—Having witnessed the beneficial effects of your celebrated Pain Killer in several cases of cholera morbus, within a few years past, I most cheerfully recommend it as a safe and effectual remedy. About four years ago I used it in a case of Cholera, and it proved an effectual and speedy cure, and in many cases of rheumatism and in one case of catarrh; and sometime in December last, six of my children were taken down with scarlet fever or canker rash, my only medicine was Pain Killer and Castor Oil—the Pain Killer operating to a charm in cutting the canker, and throwing out the rash, so that in about five weeks my family were entirely recovered, and I recommend the same as a safe and sure cure for the very dangerous disease of scarlet fever, by giving one teaspoonful three times a day, every other day, and every other day Castor Oil

CORNELIUS G. VANDERBURG, Saratoga Springs.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER, after a thorough trial by innumerable living witnesses, h s proved itself to be *The Medicine of the People.* Although there has been many medicinal preparations before the public since its first introduction, and large amounts expended in their introduction, the Pain Killer has continued to steadily advance in the estimation of the world, as the best Family Medicine ever introduced. 1m30

In Thousands of Cases—Mrs.] Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases with which children are afflicted, such as teething griping in the bowels, wind colic, &c., has been used with perfect and never failing success in thousands of cases. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation and allays all pain. Mothers, do not fail to procure it.

Be sure and call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," having the *fac simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. 1t31

MRS. WINSLOW'S SYRUP,

old in Augusta at FULLER'S Drug Store. 21

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT.

THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY, CURES.

Rheumatism. Neuralgia. Stiff Neck and Joints, Bruises, Headache, Gout, Lumbago. Sprains, Cuts and Wounds, Toothache, Sores, Ulcers, Burns and Scalds, Chilblains, Bites and Stings,

Also the most efficient remedy for LAMENESS, SPRAINS, GALLS, &c., in horses.

SOLD BY GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston, Manufacturers and Sole Agents. Sold by all Druggists. 16weop15

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP

With B. T. BABBITT'S pure Concentrated Potash, or ready soap maker. Warranted double the strength of common Potash, and superior to any other saponifier or lay in market. Put up in cans of one pound, two pounds, three pounds, six pounds and twelve pounds, with full directions in English and German for making Hard and Soft Soap. One pound will make fifteen gallons of soft soap. No lime is required. Consumer will find this the cheapest Potash in market. B. T. BABBITT,

3m45 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72 and 74 Washington St., N. Y.

Turner's Tic Douloureux or Universal Neuralgia Pill is a safe, certain and speedy Cure for Neuralgia and all Nervous Diseases. The severest cases are completely and permanently cured in a very short time. Neuralgia in the face or head is utterly banished in a few hours. No form of Nervous disease withstands its magic influence. It has the unqualified approval of many eminent physicians. It contains nothing injurious to the most delicate system. Sold everywhere. Sent on receipt of $1.00 and two postage stamps.

TURNER & CO.,

1y30 120 Tremont street, Boston, Mass., Proprietors.

MOTH & FRECKLES.

The only reliable remedy for those brown discolorations on the face called Moth Patches and Freckles, is PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY Dermatologist, 49 Bond St., New York. Sold by all druggists in Augusta and elsewhere. Price $2 per bottle 6m18

USE SCHLOTTERBECK'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION,

Warranted equal to the best for removing Moths, Freckles, &c., price only 50 cents per bottle. For sale in Augusta by CHAS. K. PARTRIDGE, Druggist. 31

FISHER'S COUGH DROPS.

A standard remedy for COUGHS and CONSUMPTION, prepared by G. W. Wallingford, grandson of the late Dr. Fisher. NASON, SYMONDS & CO., Kennebunk, Me., Proprietors; G. C. GOODWIN & CO., 38 Hanover St., Boston, N. E. Agents. 3m26

FISHER'S COMPOUND MANDRAKE BITTERS.

From the original recipe. Unrivalled for its efficiency. A sure cure for **Diseases of the Blood and Secretions.** Prepared by G. W. Wallingford, grandson of the late Dr. Fisher. NASON SYMONDS & CO., Kennebunk, Me., Proprietors; RUST BROS. & BIRD, 45 Hanover St., Boston, sole Agents for New England. 3m26

It will be a great Blessing to the afflicted to know that they can positively be cured of neuralgia, nervesche, painful nervous affections, headache, hysterics and nervous debility by partaking of an occasional use of DR. TURNER'S Tiedoleraux or Universal Neuralgia Pill. The extraordinary power of this invaluable medicine is proved by a mass of evidence and testimonials. 4 packages have it. Principal Depot, 120 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass. Price $1 per package by mail, two postage stamps extra. 3m24

Dutcher's Lightning Fly-Killer will certainly exterminate these pests, if its use is persevered in. Beware of bogus Fly-Papers, which some dealers keep because they can get it for nearly nothing. Don't be swindled. Ask for DUTCHER'S, which is sold by all live Druggists. 1m28

Whiskers. DR. LEMONT'S CORNELIA will force Whiskers upon the smoothest face, or Hair upon Bald Heads. Never known to fail. Sample sent for 10 cents. Address REEVES & CO., 48 Nassau St., New York. 1y30*

Decayed Teeth are indicative of a disordered stomach. Acidity of the stomach has a very deleterious effect on the teeth. CORE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE neutralizes it immediately. It is the most powerful corrosive for the stomach known. 31

COE'S COUGH BALSAM,

Sold in Augusta by TITCOMB & DORR, Druggists. 15

The Markets.

AUGUSTA PRICE CURRENT.

TUESDAY, July 9, 1867.

[Corrected weekly by J. MCARTHUR, J. HARDY & CO., C. H. MULLIKEN & CO., and E. G. STORER.]

Flour,	$11.00 to 18.00	Clear Salt Pork,	$18.00 to 20.00
Corn Meal,	1 30 to 1 40	Mutton ₩ lb.	8 to 12
Rye Meal,	1 75 to 0 00	Spring Lamb ₩ lb,	13 to 17
Wheat,	none	Veal,	6 to 9
Rye,	1 30 to 1 50	Turkeys ₩ lb,	15 to 20
Corn,	1 20 to 1 25	Chickens ₩ lb,	15 to 21
Barley,	1 00 to 1 05	Clover Seed,	00 to 00
Beans,	4 00 to 4 50	Herdsgrass,	Nominal
Oats,	70 to 75	Red Top,	"
Potatoes,	35 to 40	Hay ₩ ton,	"
Dried Apples,	10 to 12	Lime,	1 75 to 0 00
Cooking Apples,	1 00 to 1 50	Fleece Wool,	40 to 45
Butter,	20 to 25	Pulled Wool,	45 to 50
Cheese,	18 to 20	Sheep Skins,	1 00 to 2 50
Eggs,	19 to 20	Hides,	9 to 10
Lard,	14 to 18	Calf Skins,	20 to 25
Veal,	10 to 13	Lamb Skins,	40 to 0 75
Round Hog,	11 00 to 12 00	Wood, hard,	5 50 to 7 00

CATTLE MARKETS.

AT BRIGHTON, CAMBRIDGE AND MEDFORD

WEDNESDAY, July 3, 1867.

At market:	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Veal
This week,	2042	8637	1850	650
Last week,	1404	5416	1993	600
One year ago, (July 3,)	1472	4404	2100	200

PRICES.

BEEVES—Extra qual.... $13.50@14.50 | Per 100 lbs. on the total weight of hide, tallow, and dressed beef.
First qual..... 13.00@13.25
Second do..... 12.50@12.75
Third do..... 11.50@12.00
Poorest grades of oxen, bulls, &c., $10.00@11.00

WORKING OXEN—$200 to 300; handy steers, $100 to 200, or a little above their value as beef.

MILCH COWS—$60@80; Extra, $85@115; Heifers; farrow, $40@55.

SHEEP—₩ lb., 4@6c; Extra, 6¾@—c.

HIDES—Brighton, 10@10½c; country lots, 9@10c. CALF SKINS 20@22c. TALLOW, 7½@8¼c ₩ lb.

PELTS—Lambs, 50c; Shorn, 25c ₩ lb. Wool $2 25 @2.50.

SHORES—Wholesale, 3@0c; retail 3@10c ₩ lb.

DROVES OF CATTLE FROM MAINE.

M Hutchinson, 7.

REMARKS. There were at the Cambridge Station about 200 northern cattle. At Brighton 250 head of Western were sold from 12c, 40 sk to 13½c, 31 and 32 sk. Few eastern cattle were at market.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—DROVES FROM MAINE.

B White, 100; J Robinson, 72; E M Carlton, 42; S Stall, 16, T Q Hollis, 39; J B Cuttis, 70.

Amount at market about 9,00. We quote the following sales: 55 at $4, ₩ head, 50 at $4.50, 163 at 5@5½ ₩ lb 90 at $3 ₩ head, 65 lambs at $4.50 ₩ head, 30 lambs at 6c ₩ lb.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

SATURDAY, July 6, 1867.

The wool market has been quite active during the past week, but the transactions have been mostly at rather low rates

We present below the prices of some of the leading grades of domestic wools:

FINE WOOL.—Fine Vermont, 54c; Extra Vermont, 75c; Light Maine, 60c; Choice Maine, 62½c; Low Maine, (unwashed) 37½c.

COARSE AND MEDIUM—Ohio Fleece, 60@61c; Michigan, 56c; New Pennsylvania, 45c.

COMBING WOOLS—Western, 48c; Maine, 64c; Canada, 70c.

These quotations are for old wool, and the indications are that sales of the new clip will open at moderate rates. The amount of desirable grades of old wool in the Eastern market is small, and the new clip comes along very slowly. It will not be available to any extent for two or three weeks to come, and but little has yet been done towards bringing up or fixing prices for the new clip.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

PORTLAND MARKET.

PORTLAND, July, 6, 1867.

APPLES—Green ₩ bbl. $8 00@9 00; Sliced, ₩ lb 15@ 16.

BUTTER—Country ₩ lb 23, @25, Choice Table, 25@28; Store 18@25.

BEANS—Marrow ₩ bush. $0 00@0 00; Pea $4 75@5 25; Blue Pod, $4 25@4 75.

CHEESE—New, 12@16c

FISH—Cod, large shore, ₩ quin. $5 00@6 00; large Bank ₩ quin $4 50@5 40; small Bank, ₩ quin. $3 00@3 00; Pollock, ₩ quin. $3 25@4 45; Haddock ₩ quin. $2 00@2 25; Hake $2 00@2 50; Herring, shore, ₩ bbl., $0 00@7 00; Scaled ₩ box, 0 30@ 40c; No. 1 Herring ₩ box, 20@25c; Mackerel, ₩ bbl. — Bay No. 1, $18 00@19 00; Bay No. 2, $00 00@00 00; Shore No. 1, $19 00@20 00; Shore No. 2, $00 00@ 00.00, Shore No. 3, small $0.00@7 25

GRAIN—Rye, $1 75@1 85; Oats 95@.95c; mixed corn, $1 15 @1.18; Yellow, $1.17@1.20; Barley, 1 10@1 25c; Shorts per ton $42@45.

HAY—₩ net ton, pressed, $25@00 00; loose $00@00.

HIDES AND SKINS—Western 18@19; Slaughter Hides, 9½ @ 10c; Calf Skins, 20@00; Lamb Skins 1 00@1 25.

PRODUCE—Potatoes ₩ bush, $ 60@ 65; Beef ₩ lb., 10@ 13c; Eggs ₩ doz., 20@21c; Turkeys, 20@25c; Chickens, 17@ 20c; Geese, 20@23; Lambs, $1.25@1 60 ₩ bush.; Lamb, 18@20c; Veal 10@12c.—*Price Current.*

BOSTON MARKET.....July 7.

FLOUR—Western Superfine, $6 00@3.00; Common extras $ 9.0 @11, 00, Medium extras at $11. 50@13.00; and good and choice, including favorite St. Louis brands, at $13.50@18.00 ₩ bbl

CORN—Western mixed, $1.15@1.16; yellow, $1.20c@$1.22

OATS—Northern and Canada, 84@86c ₩ bush; P. E. Island 90@00c.

RYE—1 55@1 60 ₩ bush. Shorts $35@37; Fine Feed $40@ 42; and Middlings at $45@50 ₩ ton.

WOOL—43@70c ₩ lb, as to quality, for fleece and pulled.

HAY—Sales from $25 to $30.

NEW YORK MARKET.....July 8.

FLOUR—State, $6 50@10.75; round hoop Ohio, $9.50@12.50 Western, $6.50@11.80; Southern, $9 30@15 25; Canada dull,

WHEAT—No. 2 Milwaukee new, $2.25@$2.25; Milwaukee Club 00.

CORN—Mixed western, 1 4@1 10

Married.

In Hallowell, July 21, by Rev. Chas G McCulley, John B. Norton, of Readfield to Sarah T. Robbins, of Chelsea.

In Winslow, June 29, by Rev. N Webb, Gustavus B. Handy to Hannah C. Jones, both of Winslow.

In New Castle, by Chas G. Mervy, Esq., Enoch B. Jones to Sarah E. Lyons, both of New Castle.

In Riverside, July 4th, by Rev. Mr. Adams, H. Russell Randall, of Vassalboro' to Kate M. Hammond, of China.

In Palermo, July 31, by Rev. Wm. J. Clifford, Sumner L. Ludwig, of Liberty to Susan E. Gott, of Palermo.

In Corinna, July 7th, by V A. Sprague, Esq., Orrin Footman, of St. Albans to Sarah F. Dearborn, of Corinna.

In Whitefield, July 4th, by Rev. S K. Partridge, Caleb Maddox to Nellie Kennedy, both of Washington.

In Waldoboro', July 4th, by Reuben Orff, Esq., Joseph A Kaler to Lucretia S. Mink, both of Waldoboro'.

Died.

In Norridgwock, June 29th, Capt. Ansel Tobey, aged 82; May 31st, Mrs. Mahala Wood, wife of Joel Wood, aged 74; Of consumption, Miss Sarah Sawtelle, daughter of John W. Sawtelle, Esq., aged about 30.

In Portland, July 5th, Benj. Rolf, aged 53 years 8 months.

In Hallowell, June 24th, Susan Almy Cornell, aged 6 years 8 months

In Brewer, July 1st, Clara M. Spaulding, aged 20 years.

In Readfield, June 28th, Geo. W. Clough, aged 22 years

In Thomaston, June 27th, Nathan Woodcock, aged 74 years.

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

GOOD AS THE BEST!

DO YOU WANT A CARRIAGE PAINTED FAITHFULLY AND WELL? CALL ON

KIMBALL.

DO YOU WANT A SIGN!

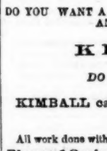
KIMBALL can do it in any Style, Shape or Color.

All work done with dispatch. Please give him a call.

Place of Business near the Railroad Bridge, North end of Water Street.

Augusta, July 8, 1867. 3t31

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST



Cider and Wine Mill.

Large and Small.

The Best and Cheapest

HAY CUTTER,

All sizes, cut Hay, Straw and Stalks.

The Best Cider Mill Screws.

A variety of the best Agricultural Implements. Send for Illustrated Circular to

PEEKSKILL PLOW WORKS,

1t31 Peekskill, N. Y.

BRIDGTON ACADEMY.

The FALL TERM will commence on *TUESDAY SEPT. 3d*, and continue eleven weeks.

JOHN G. WIGHT, A. M., Principal.

Competent Assistants in the several Departments will be secured.

Text Books furnished by the Principal at Portland prices.

THOMAS H. MEAD, Sec'y.

North Bridgton, July 1, 1867. 3t31

OAK GROVE SEMINARY.

The FALL TERM of this Institution will open on the

20th of 8th Month (August),

under the charge of

E. COOK, JR.,

and continue eleven weeks. For particulars please address E. COOK, Jr.,

3t31* Vassalboro', Me.

BUGGY FOR SALE.

The subscriber has a

NICE TOP BUGGY

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN,

If applied for at once.

CHAS. KIMBALL.

July 8, 1867. 3t31

J. S. HUNT & CO'S.

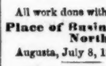
Independent Police & Inquiry Office,

NO. 3 TREMONT ROW, ROOM NO. 4,

Opp. head of Hanover St., Boston.

☞ All busines entrusted to this office will be promptly attended to and strictly confidential 3m31

HOUSE FOR SALE.



House for sale on Court Street.

C. C. GRANT.

July, 9, 1867. 1t31

WANTED.

An American Girl to work in my family—one that is capable of going ahead and doing the general work. Good wages will be paid. Inquire at Office P. & K. R. R., or House on Crosby Place.

2t31 J. W. CLAPP.

CURE WORMS IN CHILDREN

by the use of FELLOW'S WORM LOZENGES, a harmless but effective remedy. A box mailed to any address by CHAS. K. PARTRIDGE, Druggist, Augusta, on receipt of 25 cents and two 3 cent stamps. 31

COAT FOUND IN WATERVILLE.

The owner can have the same by proving property and paying bills. LEWIS H. NELSON.

Canaan, June 29, 1867. 1t31

EXCELSIOR HORSE FORK FOR SALE.

Will be sold cheap for cash on application to

Sidney, June, 17, 1867. 26tf CHASE BROTHERS.

A NICE ASSORTMENT

of Memorandum Books, for sale by E. FENNO & SON. 31

TURNER'S TIC DOULOUREUX OR Universal Neuralgia PILL.

A SAFE, CERTAIN, AND Speedy Cure FOR NEURALGIA, AND ALL NERVOUS DISEASES.

Its Effects are Magical.

It is an Unfailing Remedy

In all cases of Neuralgia Facialis, often effecting a perfect cure in less than twenty-four hours, from the use of no more than TWO or THREE PILLS.

No other form of Neuralgia or Nervous Disease has failed to yield to this

WONDERFUL REMEDIAL AGENT.

Even in the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia and general nervous derangements,—of many years standing,—affecting the entire system, in its use for a few days, or a few weeks to the utmost, always affords the most astonishing relief, and very rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure.

It contains no drugs or other materials in the slightest degree injurious, even to the most delicate system, and can always be used with perfect safety.

It has long been in constant use by many of our most eminent physicians, who give it their unanimous and unqualified approval.

Sent by mail on receipt of price and postage.

One Package,	$1.00	Postage 6 Cents.
Six Packages,	5.00	" 27 "
Twelve Packages,	9.00	" 48 "

It is sold by all wholesale and retail dealers in drugs and medicines throughout the United States, and by

TURNER & CO.,

Sole Proprietors,

120 *Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.* 1y31

PIANO AND SINGING FOR TEACHERS.

MRS. PAIGE is very successful in fitting Teachers of Piano-Forte and Singing by her new method. Time required from three to six months. Pupils can fit by correspondence after remaining with Mrs. P two to three weeks. No one is authorized to teach this method except by permission of MRS. PAIGE, who is the inventor and sole proprietor. New circulars can be obtained at the Music Stores of Messrs Dixon & Co., and Russell & Co., the Cabinet Organ Warerooms of Mason & Hamlin, the Piano Warerooms of Messrs. Chickering and Hallett & Davis, and at MRS. P. PAIGE'S Musical Studio, over Chickering's Concert Hall, 246 Washington St., rooms 4 and 9.

Send for Circular, and enclose stamp. 6teop31

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2d Door North of Darby Block, Water Street, AUGUSTA, MAINE,

DEALERS IN

BOOKS, STATIONERY,

Periodicals, Newspapers, and Toilet and Fancy Goods in Great Variety.

We have on hand a large assortment of Base Balls, Bats and Base Ball Books of all kinds. Base Ball clubs can procure balls and bats of us as cheap as in New York

PIERCE BROTHERS are also Agents for the Anchor line of Glasgow and Liverpool Steamships, which leave New York every Saturday. Fare, Cabin, $110 and $90; Steerage, $25. 21tf

FURNITURE NOTICE!

For sale CHEAP FOR CASH at No. 6, Bridge's Block.

300 Cane and Wood chairs;
100 Sofas and Stuffed chairs;
100 Willow and Children's chairs;
100 Folding and Office chairs;
300 Bureaus, Sinks, and Tables;
100 Chamber setts, and Spring beds;
125 Mattresses, and Feather beds;
500 Brackets and Oval frames;
400 Engravings and Photographs;
150 Mirrors and Writing desks;
100 Work boxes and Willow baskets;
175 Cane and Wood stools;
100 French and Cottage bedsteads.

Dec 18th 1866. 2tf C. R & H. W. WELLS.

DIRIGO BUSINESS COLLEGE,

Cor. of Water and Oak Streets, Augusta, Me.

The course of Study is adapted to the practical training of young men and woman for the duties of active life. Thorough Instruction given in Book-keeping, Penmanship, Common and Higher English, Mathematics, and Natural Science.

Normal Course for those preparing to teach. Students can commence the course at any time in the year.

For particulars send for College Review.

11tf D. M. WAITT & G. T. FLETCHER, Principals.

CORN! CORN!! CORN!!!

How to raise

100 *BUSHELS TO THE ACRE*

—OR A—

Good Crop on any Soil,

With useful and practical hints to every farmer. Sent free by mail for 25 cents, or 6 copies for $1, by R. F. Pocock, Cincinnati, Ohio. 8weop15*

FARMERS LOOK HERE!!

C. R. PIKE,

In HILL'S Brick Block, Calais, Me.,

Is Agent for the

UNION MOWER, HORSE HOE, DOE PLOW, HUTCHIN'S FUMIGATOR

for Killing Ticks and Lice; also, keeps constantly on hand Flour, Pork, Meal, W. I. Goods and Groceries; also Lime, Plastering Hair, Cement, Land Plaster and Phosphate of Lime. 4m14

M. G. BROOKS.

Keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of Stoves, Tin Ware, Pumps, Iron Sinks, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Zinc, Nails, Glass, &c, at 8 Union Block, Water St., Augusta, Me. 3m26

NOTICE.

The subscriber could spare a few Golden Spangled Hamburg Eggs, for setting, at $1 per dozen. The Hens are handsome, good layers, and never want to set, imported from England three years ago Sent to any address. JOHN BURT,

4t28 Sabattis, Me.

WOOL CARDING.

The subscriber would hereby inform his former patrons and the public, that he is now prepared to do CUSTOM WOOL CARDING, at his Mill at Sabattisville, in the very best manner and with dispatch. Packages of Wool sent by rail road will receive careful attention. JOHN BURT.

Sabattisville, June, 1867. 3t30

WOOD'S MOWING MACHINE FOR SALE.

A Single Horse Machine, used one year—will be sold low—Perfect. To be sold because the owner uses a Two-Horse Machine. 22tf F. B DODGE, Pittsfield, Me.

KELLEY'S MACHINE OIL.

A superior lubricating oil, for light machinery, Sewing Machines, axles, &c., for sale at FULLER'S Drug Store. 29

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Of every description, for sale at the lowest market prices, at PATTERSON'S Bookstore. 29

BORDENS EXTRACT OF BEEF,

For the preparation of food for the sick. Sold at FULLER'S Drug Store. 27

COLLER & HAMILTON

Has the largest stock of Harnesses, Saddles, Side-saddles, Fine Bridles, &c., ever offered in Augusta. 20

FANS! FANS!

Just received a large assortment of Fans and Fancy Goods at Augusta, May 20, 1867. 8t24 J. PIPER'S.

CORSETS.

German Corsets, best makes in white and colors, at April, 22, 1867. 20 BARTON & RUSSELL'S.

DOMESTIC DYES.

Fast colors—all shades made by S. H. Reed & Co., Boston.—For sale at FULLER'S DRUG STORE. 18tf

A GOOD ASSORTMENT

Of Oil Cloth Carpeting, Packet and Table Cutlery at

M. G. BROOK'S.

3m26 8 Union Block, Water St., Augusta Me.

FOR THE DAIRY.

Churns, Cheese Hoops, Pails, Tubs, Butter Moulds, Stamps, Spatting Ladles and Spoons; also superior Butter Salt, for sale by 4meop30 JOHN McARTHUR, No 5, Williams' Block.

HAYING TOOLS!!

A good assortment for sale by 30 JOHN McARTHUR.

GLUE,

Wrapping Paper, Twines & Sponges at

22 TITCOMB & DORR'S.

WANTED.

Good Meat or Pastry Cooks. Call at the Augusta House. 30

WANTED.

4 Good Horses, Call at the Augusta House. 30

SWIFT'S PATENT COFFEE MILLS.

The best in use. For sale by

18tf W. F. SMITH & CO.

SCYTHES! SCYTHES!!

The New London and Wilton Scythe and Haying Tools of all kinds. For sale at 18tf W. F. SMITH & CO.

DISINFECTANTS.

Chloride of Lime, Copperas, Tar, Solution Chloride of Soda, &c., &c. Now is the time to use them to prevent disease. Sold by CHAS. K. PARTRIDGE, Druggist, Augusta. 31

DR. POLAND'S HUMOR DOCTOR

For the cure of humors of the blood is for sale in Augusta by

31 CHAS. K. PARTRIDGE, Druggist.

OILS.

Lard, Sperm and Lubricating Oils; Neatsfoot Oil; Downer's Non-Explosive Kerosene. For sale at PARTRIDGE'S Drug Store. 31

BLANK BOOKS

of all kinds, for sale by E. FENNO & SON. 31

CHADBOURN

Gives up a good Dinner for Forty Cents. 28tf

CHOICE FRUITS!

Oranges, Lemons, Figs and Confectionery constantly on hand and for sale by eop16tf F. W. KINSMAN

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A NEW

CHURCH SINGING BOOK,

"THE CHURCH BELL,"

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This is universally acknowledged to be superior to any other book in the market for the use of

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Sample copies sent to any address on receipt of one dollar, postage paid. 4teop29

SMALL'S NATIONAL CLAIM AGENCY,

GARDINER, ME.

Soldiers, Seamen, and their heirs having claims against the U. S. Government, can have them speedily collected by this Agency.

Special attention given to *delayed* and *disallowed* claims for Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay, Prize Money &c; also claims of heirs for "Land Warrants" suspended for lack of evidence.

☞ The *Legal Heirs* of all soldiers who died in Rebel Prisons are entitled to Ration Money.

Letters addressed to this Agency (stamp enclosed) from persons having claims and desiring information, will receive a prompt reply. *This is one of the largest and most successful Agencies in New England and we charge nothing unless successful.*

Address SMALL'S NATIONAL CLAIM AGEN Y,

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THE EYE! THE EYE!

DR. E. KNIGHT has discovered a new treatment for the EYE and EAR, by which he is curing some of the worst cases of blindness and Deafness ever known, without instruments of pain.

CANCERS. Dr Knight's new treatment of Cancers surpasses all others now in use. It cures without knife, plaster or pain, and heals without a scar. Every form of disease treated with great success. Humors of every kind eradicated from the system. No charge for consultations. Office, 259 Tremont St., Boston. 3m24

HOW TO SAVE YOUR MONEY.

Buy your Hoop skirts and Corsets at MILLETT'S. He keeps constantly on hand the best line of Skirts ever shown in this city at the lowest prices known since the war; also, a large and complete assortment of American, German, and French Corsets, all waranted to give perfect satisfaction.

TRIMMINGS! TRIMMINGS!!

Just received, a full line of Dress Trimmings, also a fine assortment of Ladies' Kids, Gloves, Cotton Hose, Sun Umbrellas, Parasols, Fans, and all articles usually found in a Fancy Goods Store at A. M. MILLETT'S,

25tf Cony's Block, Water St., Augusta, Me.

AUGUSTA HOUSE,

State Street, Augusta, Me.

WILL BE RE-OPENED JUNE 1st, 1867.

J. H. KLING, Proprietor.

Transient rates from $2 to $2.50 per day. Free carriage to and from the cars and boats. 25tf

BANGOR HOUSE,

BANGOR, MAINE.

The subscriber having purchased the Bangor House, would tender his thanks to his friends and the public generally for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him for the past five years: and would say that the House has been greatly enlarged and improved within the past year, and together with improvements now being made, will add largely to its capacity and the comfort of its guests. This House is one of the largest and best arranged Hotels in the State. Every attention will be given to make it among the most attractive.

☞ From the same as other Hotels in this City. Hacks, Coaches, and a first-class Livery Stock in connection.

Bangor, May, 1867. 26 O. M. SHAW.

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his farm situated in Gardiner three miles from the city, on the road leading to Richmond, and known as the Woodward Farm.

Said Farm contains about 70 acres, gallantly divided into tillage, woodland and pasturing. There is about fifty acres of good land adjoining said farm, which can be purchased if desired. The premises are supplied with never-failing water, a good orchard; and the location is one of the most pleasant and desirable in the valley of the Kennebec. The subscriber will be on the premises for about 8 weeks, and all desiring to purchase will find it to their advantage to call within that time. For further information inquire of the subscriber on the premises, or of BENJ. JOHNSON, Proprietor of the Johnson House at Gardiner.

June 28, 1867 3t30 JOHN LANDERKIN.

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers his farm for sale. It is situated on the northeast side of Pleasant pond, 3 miles from Cooper's Mills, containing about 100 acres of land, sixty acres of which are woodland and pasture; and the balance under good cultivation. The buildings consist of a dwelling house in comfortable condition, a barn, and other outbuildings. A never-failing spring of water runs through the farm, and an excellent well near the house. The fruit on the farm is excellent and sufficient for a family. The farm cuts from 20 to 25 tons of hay, and the subscriber will sell at a bargain, everything, including the standing crops &c. For further information apply on the premises to WM. H. MURPHY.

Cooper's Mills, June 17, 1867. 2m29*

FARM FOR SALE

In Hammonton, N. J., 4 of a mile from the Station, 12 acres of land: soil—a good loam, southwest inclination, very beautiful and desirable location; 4 of an acre in Strawberries, 1 acre of Blackberries. New building 20 by 30, Raspberries, Grapes and other improvements Price $1700. For particulars address A. S. CLOUGH,

3t29 Hammonton, N. J.

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP

Within ½ mile of Dix

Poetry.

AN EMBER PICTURE.

BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

How strange are the freaks of memory!
The lessons of life we forget,
While a trifle, a trick of color,
In the wonderful web is set,—

Set by some mordant of fancy,
And, despite the wear and tear
Of time or distance or trouble,
Insists on its right to be there.

A chance had brought us together;
Our talk was of matters of course;
We were nothing, one to the other,
But a short half-hour's resource.

We spoke of French acting and actors,
And their easy, natural way,—
Of the weather, for it was raining
As we drove home from the play.

We debated the social nothings
Men take such pains to discuss;
The thunderous rumors of battle
Were silent the while for us.

Arrived at her door, we left her,
With a drippingly hurried adieu,
And our wheels went crunching the gravel
Of the oak-darkened avenue.

As we drove away through the shadow,
The candle she held in the door
From rain-varnished tree-trunk to tree-trunk
Flashed fainter, and flashed no more,—

Flashed fainter and wholly faded
Before we had passed the wood;
But the light of the face behind it
Went with me and stayed for good.

The vision of scarce a moment,
And hardly marked at the time,
It comes unbidden to haunt me,
Like a scrap of ballad-rhyme.

Had she beauty? Well, not what they call so:
You may find a thousand as fair,
And yet there's her face in my memory,
With no special right to be there.

As I sit sometimes in the twilight,
And call back to life in the coals
Old faces and hopes and fancies
Long buried,—good rest to their souls!

Her face shines out of the embers;
I see her holding the light,
And hear the crunch of the gravel
And the sweep of the rain that night.

'T is a face that can never grow older,
That never can part with its gleam;
'T is a gracious possession forever,
For what is it all but a dream.

—*Atlantic Monthly for June.*

Our Story-Teller.

UNCLE JOSEPH'S WILL.

The funeral rites were over, the words that committed "earth to earth, ashes to ashes" were said; we took our last look at the oaken coffin, and then the melancholy string of mourning carriages returned in gloomy order to the place whence we had set out; and while so doing we will give a short sketch of the individual for whom these last offices had been performed His name was Joseph Stanley, and many years ago he came to the little village of Culworth, where for some time he had lived in a quiet and unassuming manner in a small house, with one maid and one man servant; but when the large hall, with its park and woods and streams, was sold, to the astonishment of all the simple villagers Mr. Stanley bought it, and at once removed there; and though his habits were still quiet and reserved, and he entertained but few friends, he so far extended his establishment as to keep his mansion and grounds in perfect order. Indeed, "The Weir," as the place was called, became a model of neatness and beauty under his hands.

Mr. Stanley had few near relatives. My mother was distantly connected with him, but she knew little of his early history, excepting that he had passed some time abroad. She and my father always paid him an annual visit, but he never could be persuaded to return it, asserting in later years that he was too old to travel or leave his own fireside. To me he was always very kind. There was always a cordial welcome whenever I went to see him, and if it was shooting season, guns, dogs, and a keeper were ready for my amusement; or if in the hunting season, a capital horse; or if I was disposed to fish, rods and flies were in readiness; for the old gentleman loved to encourage all kinds of sports.

But, kind as he was, I never held the place in his affections that my friend Charley Lancewood did. Perhaps one reason was that Charley was more nearly related to him, and had been as it were thrown more upon his tender mercies; for Charley was the son of a physician, who, though in good practice, and having a good income, had failed to provide for the possibility of leaving his son unprepared to take care of himself. Charley's father was a widower, and had intended his son to succeed; and it may be that he considered a good practice sufficient; but unfortunately he forgot that he could not secure his own life till he had completed all he wished, and he was taken away before Charley had finished his medical studies, leaving barely sufficient behind to cover all debts and expenses.

No sooner did Uncle Joseph, as we called him, hear the particulars, than he hastened to the orphan lad, and assured him that so long as he needed a home and help he should find it with him. And he was as good as his word. All that wealth and affection could do he did cheerfully, and evidently became much attached to his protege, so that we all regarded Charley as the undoubted heir of the great wealth which Uncle Joseph was supposed to possess. Charley and I had been great chums from early boyhood; we were at school together, and I selected the medical profession, principally because it enabled us still to pursue our studies together. We were both only sons, this perhaps, had been the first great link to hold us; neither brother nor sister interfered with our mutual confidence. Charley was a fine noble-hearted and honorable fellow, impulsive and rash, but warm hearted and honorable in the extreme; he shrank from everything mean and underhanded as he would from poison.

We had completed our medical studies, passed our examinations with due credit, and obtained full authority to attach all those long strings of letters to our names which are necessary to the dignity of a full-blown practitioner, when Uncle Joseph expressed a wish that Charley should pass a year in Paris for the purpose of studying in the medical schools there; for the old man was a great advocate for learning all there was to be learned about a thing; and he furthermore offered to pay all expenses if my parents would permit me to accompany him. This was agreed to; but our project was delayed for a few weeks by the sudden death of my mother. I wished to abandon the scheme altogether, as I disliked the idea of leaving my father; but he insisted on my going, and invited his sister, my aunt Margaret, to bear him company during my absence.

We had been in Paris about six months, when, to our grief and surprise we received a telegram urging our immediate return, in consequence of the sudden death of our dear old friend Uncle Joseph. We started at once and made all haste on our homeward way. On arriving at the little town of Charlton, the nearest station to "The Weir," we were met by Mr. Mellor, the only confidential friend Uncle Joseph ever had that we knew of. He belonged to that much abused class of men, the lawyers; but he was, I believe, a truly upright, excellent man. He invited us to go home with him, as he thought we would be more comfortable than at "The Weir," and we gladly accepted the invitation. He told us the old gentleman had appeared in his usual health up to the day before his death, when he complained slightly of lassitude and shivering, but nothing serious had been apprehended. However, the next day he was seized with a fit, from which he did not recover.

It had been arranged to bury Uncle Joseph as soon as convenient after our arrival; and hearing that we had returned, Mr. Mellor had fixed the following day for the funeral, which at Uncle Joseph's request was to be as quiet as possible, Charley, myself, Mr. Mellor and the medical men alone being the mourners. And so we laid the old man to his rest in the village churchyard, and returned to the home which now should know him no more. We partook of a small lunch almost in silence, and then Mr. Mellor unlocking a small but strong box, said, "you will probably now wish to hear the contents of my old friend's will." We assented. He then began the usual wordy form; it was dated only some few weeks previous to his death.

Almost all Uncle Joseph's servants were remembered with legacies, according to their term of service. Mr. Mellor and myself each received $25,000, and then the remainder of his property, which consisted of "The Weir" and an income of about $40,000 per annum, was left to his dear relative, Charles Lancewood, clogged with one condition. Charley gasped and opened his eyes, for here Mr. Mellor paused, and a pained look came over his face. The property far exceeded anything that Charley had ever expected; he felt startled at the amount; but what could be the condition? He begged Mr. Mellor to proceed, which he did, and then he learned that all this wealth was to become his at the expiration of one year from the time of Uncle Joseph's death, provided that during that time or at the expiration of it he married Mary Whitfield, or Stanley, as she was thenceforth to be called, the beloved granddaughter of Uncle Joseph, who during this year would reside at "The Weir," which was to be kept up for her residence, Charley receiving the sum of £1000 at once; but if at the end of a year he declared his resolution not to marry Miss Stanley they were each to receive £1,000 per annum, the rest of his large property being left to various charities and for charitable purposes. Such also was to be the case in the event of either of them dying during the year.

We sat like statues, staring at each other during the reading of this extraordinary document, and then Charley exclaimed, "why, he must have been mad! He never was married!"

"I beg your pardon," said Mr. Mellor; "Mr. Stanley was a widower at the time of his death. He was married abroad, but his wife died at the birth of their first child, who was a daughter, and lived to grow up; but she formed at attachment very displeasing to her father, and on his refusing to sanction the marriage she eloped with her lover, whose name was Whitfield, and married him. From that time her father heard no more of her, until you had been to Paris about a month, when he received a letter from Mrs. Whitfield, who was a widow, written on her death bed from a small town in Scotland, imploring his pardon for herself and protection for her only and orphan child. Mr. Stanley went at once, but before he reached the place, Mrs. Whitfield was dead. He saw her quietly buried, and then returned, bringing with him the daughter, who has been an immense comfort to him, for his daughter's conduct had been a source of great sorrow to him, and her sudden reappearance after all these years, and her death in the midst of great privation and suffering was a heavy blow, and in my opinion it shortened the old man's days."

"Have you seen Miss Stanley, or Whitfield? which is it to be?" I asked.

"Mr. Stanley expressed a wish that she should take his name," replied the lawyer. "She is a quiet, gentle girl, and will make your friend a very nice little wife!"

"That she never will!" exclaimed Charley, impetuously. "My uncle must have been greatly mistaken if he thought I was going to seek and marry a wife for the sake of obtaining a fortune. I am sorry to give up the old place where I have passed so many happy days, but I never expected to succeed to it, and therefore it is no heavy disappointment; but rather than deliberately marry Miss Stanley as a matter of business I would lose every farthing. I am abundantly satisfied with the alternative, and as she is also well provided for, the rest may go, for aught I care. I will not marry her."

"Do not be in a hurry, Charley," said I; "wait till you have seen her before you decide."

"I do not wish to see her!" exclaimed Charley,—violently; "indeed I decidedly object to making her acquaintance, and I shall avoid her by every means in my power."

I knew from past experience that it was useless to attempt to reason with him while in this mood. I therefore turned to Mr. Mellor and inquired if Miss Stanley was acquainted with the contents of the will.

"Yes," replied Mr. Mellor; "Mr. Stanley had described your friend in such glowing colors to your granddaughter, that she, anxious to fulfill her mother's dying injunction to obey her grandfather in all things, promised that if Mr. Lancewood wished to marry her, she would raise no objection."

"What are you going to do with yourself, Harry?" asked Charley; "for my part, the sooner I leave this place the better. I suppose my belongings can remain here for the present?" he said, turning to Mr. Mellor. "When I have found a resting place I will send for them."

"You had better let them remain here altogether, I think," was the reply, to which Charlie did not vouchsafe any response, but turned to me, seeking a reply to his first question.

"I must go at once to my father's," I said, "and shall be only too glad if you will stay with me as long as you feel so disposed to do."

My invitation was at once accepted; but we did not remain long at the Weir, as by my father's advice we determined to finish the course of study we had commenced in Paris. I tried several times during our sojourn there to shake Charley's antipathy to Miss Stanley, but it was useless. At last our studies were concluded, and we once more returned to my father's house, which he begged Charley to consider as his home until he had decided on his future line of life.

We had not been home long before I received an invitation from a Mrs. Archer, a widowed connection of my mother's to spend a few weeks with her and participate in their Christmas amusements. She had two children, one a boy of twelve or fourteen, the elder one a daughter, about twenty-one. There had been sundry tender passages between Helen and myself; but nothing quite final had been permitted in the way of an engagement until such time as my studies were completed. Hence this invitation gave me great satisfaction, especially as it also particularly included Charley Lancewood, who Mrs. Archer said, she understood was staying with me.

The invitation was therefore accepted, and one bright winter's day we arrived at Bremar Lodge, where we received a hearty welcome from Mrs. Archer, whose kind, cordial manner at once won Charley's good will. She led the way into the library, saying as she went, "You are just in time for dinner. I had almost begun to fear you would not come till the last train."

"The snow has made the trains all late," said Charley; "but I had some difficulty in preventing Harry from starting last night, for fear he might not reach Bremar to-day;" a remark which made Mrs. Archer smile, but brought the bright color to Helen's cheek, who was waiting to greet us in the library.

"We are only a small party," said Mrs. Archer; "my friend and old schoolfellow, Mrs. Oakley, and her companion, Miss Fawcet, are my only visitors beside yourselves; but as we are four ladies, you two gentlemen will have to be extra attentive to us all."

The dinner bell now rang loudly, and Mrs. Archer desired her son Ralph, a fine, noble boy, to show us to our rooms, which we were not displeased to find communicated by a door.

When we descended to the drawing-rooms we found the ladies all assembled. Our hostess introduced us to her friend, Mrs. Oakley, a comfortable, matronly looking lady, who looked as though she always made the best of everything, and got through the world as easily as possible. She then slightly named a young lady who sat rather in the background as Miss Fawcet, and who blushed deeply as we acknowledged the introduction.

Dinner was announced, and Mrs. Archer requested me to lead Mrs. Oakley and Helen into the seat opposite to herself. This was a thing she had never done before, and I felt it was intended to mark the place that I was henceforth to hold. I thanked her with a look which she understood, for she smiled and nodded; and then turning to Charley, took his arm, but suddenly checking herself, as if she had forgotten something, she said to her son, "Oh, Ralph, you must take Miss Fawcet in."

I saw Charley turn and look at the young lady, as if disposed to offer his other arm; but Mrs. Archer motioned her son to pass on, and we took our places at the table.

Dinner was a merry meal, all, with the exception of Miss Fawcet, being in capital spirits, and the conversation never flagged. I noticed, however, that she rarely spoke unless directly addressed, and then simply and shortly replied. I came to the conclusion that the companion had been tutored to remember that, though "among them," she was not "of them," and pitied her. She was a fair, delicate looking girl, with large, dark gray eyes, and a profusion of soft brown hair; though not by any means beautiful, she was still attractive in appearance and extremely lady-like, although, as I have said, she shrank from taking any place in the society in which she appeared. As soon as the ladies had withdrawn, I eagerly inquired what Charley thought of my lady-love.

"I think she seems a very nice girl," he replied. "She is a very pretty, stylish looking one, and I sincerely congratulate you, old fellow; but, I say, what a nice-looking piece of goods that Miss Fawcet is!—and how horribly she seems to have been snubbed."

"Yes," said I, "poor thing, she seems afraid of opening her lips."

"Do you know," said Charley, "I felt rather vexed with our good hostess at the way she seemed to put her off as nobody, before dinner, with little Ralph. I thought once she was going to leave her to walk down by herself."

"It is very unlike Mrs. Archer," was my reply; "she is generally so very attentive to any one who is a little in the background."

"Well, I shall certainly try if I cannot get something more than yes and no out of her while I am here," said Charley.

"Now, don't you go and make yourself silly about this little thing," said I by way of caution, thinking of Miss Stanley.

"You let me alone," said Charley. "You have got one young lady all to yourself. I am not going to play Paris to your Helen. I believe you want them both, you old Turk."

"I think, if you are going to be so abusive, we had better follow the ladies;" I replied.

"With all my heart," said Charley.

From that evening Charley devoted himself to Miss Fawcett. If we skated, he was by her side supporting her insecure footing; if we walked, he was by her side again, contriving either to precede or follow us. He also discovered she had a fine voice, and many were the duets learned and practiced. Certainly they were rather thrown together, for the two old ladies preferred each other's company by the fireside or in the carriage to our more active exercise; and I need scarcely say that Helen and I were satisfied with any arrangement that left us to ourselves. Every one, too, seemed blind to the tremendous flirtation, as I considered it, that was going on; or rather, I should say Miss Fawcett's movements were a matter of too great indifference for them to concern themselves about her.

At last I began to grow uneasy on Miss Fawcett's account, for I never for a moment believed that Charley was really in earnest. He always spoke of her as his charge with a laugh, and used to ask me to congratulate him on having discovered that she had a tongue, "an interesting little fact in natural history," as he called it.

In spite of all his avowed dislike to Miss Stanley, I had somehow made up my mind that Charley would marry her. I did not believe that he would really give up his old home for a fancied prejudice against a person he had never seen. But with Miss Fawcett it was different; and I noticed with pain the departed tints upon her cheek, and the brightened eye, and I resolved to warn Charley that what was play to him might be very serious to her.

I was in the conservatory when I came to this conclusion, having just returned from a walk with Helen, during which time I had informed her that Mrs. Archer had consented to our fixing a time for our marriage before the conclusion of my visit. The following summer had been settled between us, although in my own mind I had determined to make it spring. At any rate, I was in a very happy frame of mind, and could afford to be considerate for my neighbors. I was pondering, as I sat behind a splendid myrtle in the well-warmed conservatory, how to break the matter to the impetuous Charley, when I was startled by voices in close proximity to myself. I peered from my hiding place, and there in the window, which opened from the drawing-room, stood the very people I was thinking of, and one glance told me that all interference on my part was too late. Charley's arm was round Miss Fawcett's waist, and he seemed to be urging and protesting very strongly; while she, her cheeks blushing like a rose, was faintly arguing against him. The window was close by where I sat, and I could not move without interrupting them, and as the myrtle effectually screened me from observation, I thought I had better remain where I was, and try and find some opportunity of leaving the conservatory some other way; but to my intense annoyance I was compelled to hear their conversation.

"If I were sure," Miss Fawcett was saying, "that you would never repent what you are doing, that you are fully aware of the step you are taking in wishing to marry a penniless companion—"

Charley here interrupted her with violent protestations of undying affection.

"Yes," said she, "I do believe in your most noble and disinterested affection for me, but pardon me if I refer again to Miss Stanley. I cannot feel justified in permitting you to relinquish, without even seeing her, the splendid fortune attached to your union."

"That Miss Stanley is the bane of my life," said Charley. "Now, just listen to me, Mary—(by the by, Mary is her name, too, I wish it wasn't.) When I heard the terms of the will I resolved I never would seek, or even, if I could prevent it, incidentally become acquainted with Miss Stanley. The very thought of marrying her, as a matter of arrangement and business, is most odious to me. If it left me penniless, I would still act in the same manner. From the moment I first saw you I was attracted to you, and now I love you with a love that will only die with me. You acknowledge that I am not indifferent to you; why, then, hesitate? You tell me you have no friends but Miss Oakley; therefore what can there be to prevent our union as speedily as may be?"

"Will you speak to Mrs. Oakley, then?" said Miss Fawcett. "She ought to know."

"Certainly," said Charley. "I will do so this evening."

The sound of a carriage driving to the door, sent the lovers apart, Miss Fawcett leaving the room.

As soon as possible I found Charley, and informed him of what had occurred, and how I had been an unwilling listener to their conversation, but he merely laughed.

"Then you know all without my telling you," he said. "So much the better. It will spare my blushes."

"Well Charley, old boy, I am sure you have my best wishes for your happiness," said I; "but I must confess that I wish you had seen Miss Stanley before taking such a decided step."

"Now, once for all, Harry, understand me," said Charley. "From the time I heard that will I determined that nothing should induce me to sell myself in the base manner it suggested, and that if ever I met with a girl I could love, and who would consent to take me as I am, I should marry her as though Miss Stanley never existed. I have now met with such a girl. From the moment I saw Mary Fawcett I admired her quiet, lady-like appearance, and I have since found out how truly lovable and good she is, and if she be only true to me I shall be to her, I shall marry her, and her only, in spite of them all."

I could but admire his disinterested affection for the girl, nor was I surprised, for she was, as he said, most lovable.

In the course of the evening a long conference took place, in which, much to Charley's disgust, it was determined that Mr. Mellor ought to be written to, and requested to inform Miss Stanley of Mr. Lancewood's engagement. Meanwhile, however, Mrs. Oakley saw no objection to the two considering themselves engaged, with the prospect (if nothing prevented) of a speedy marriage, but that nothing more ought to be settled until they heard from Mr. Mellor. By return of post the old gentleman wrote, stating that Miss Stanley would hear Mr. Lancewood's decision only from himself, and that with Mrs. Archer's permission, he would suggest that a meeting should take place at Bremer Lodge as soon as convenient, to get the thing settled. Mrs. Archer was delighted. The whole thing seemed to have charmed her completely; why, I could not tell. I was rather annoyed, and she fixed as early a day as possible for the interview.

Charley worked himself almost into a frantic state as the time came on, and I noticed that Miss Fawcett also became extremely nervous.

"You will be with me during this confounded affair, Harry?" said Charley.

"Yes, if you wish it," was the reply.

On the day Mr. Mellor and Miss Stanley were expected, we four—that is, Helen and myself, Charley and Miss Fawcett—went out for a walk, the business part being expected to come off after luncheon. However, when we returned, Mrs. Archer met us in the hall and informed us that Mr. Mellor and Miss Stanley were in the house, and she should advise the matter being settled at once. She also added that it was particularly requested that Miss Fawcett should be present. Mary turned very pale; but quickly laying aside her hat and cloak, she expressed her readiness to accompany us. Charley looked very stern and determined as we entered the library, but his countenance expressed some surprise when he found there only Mr. Mellor, who greeted him heartily.

"I thought we were to meet Miss Stanley!" exclaimed Charley.

"All in good time, my dear boy, all in good time," said the lawyer; "you have a little matter to settle with me first."

Charley now introduced Miss Fawcett, to whom Mr. Mellor bowed gravely.

"We will at once proceed to business," said he, turning to Charley. "It is necessary for me to read your uncle's will again to you, or do you remember the conditions on which only you can inherit 'The Weir.'"

"I remember them quite sufficiently," replied Charley.

"And am I to understand that it is your declared wish and resolution to marry this young lady?" continued Mr. Mellor, turning to Miss Fawcett.

"I am happy in being able to say that it is so," was Charley's clear and distinct reply.

"And you, young lady, do you of your own free will intend to marry Mr. Lancewood?" he asked.

Miss Fawcett's face was covered with blushes, and she trembled as she replied, "I do."

"Then," said Mr. Mellor, "I am happy in knowing that my old friend's wishes will be so completely carried out, not only in the union of hands, but of the hearts of the two he loved best on earth. Mr. Lancewood, allow me to introduce you to Miss Mary Fawcett Whitfield, known since her grandfather's death as Miss Stanley."

Before I had time, in any way to recover from my astonishment, Mrs. Archer seized my arm and fairly dragged me into the drawing-room, followed by Mr. Meller, leaving Charley, who seemed almost stupefied, to seek for a further explanation from the young lady, who, with her face buried in her hands, seemed afraid of beholding the effect produced by the denouement. As soon as Mrs. Archer had in a slight degree recovered from the violent fit of laughing into which she fell, she began to explain to me that Mrs. Oakley was an old friend of hers, whom she had recommended to Mr. Mellor as a fit person to take charge of, and be with, Miss Stanley, and that, finding that Charley was determined not to seek that young lady's acquaintance, they had arranged the foregoing plan to bring them together, and, as it fortunately happened, with perfect success.

"I told Helen," said Mrs. Archer, in conclusion, "that we must take care Damon did not know, or he would be considering it his duty to tell Pythias!"

What passed in the library I cannot say; but one May morning the sun shone brightly on two happy weddings, and Helen and I have paid many pleasant visits to Charley and his wife at "The Wier."

How the Hurons Lived.

The ancient country of the Hurons is now the northern and eastern portion of Simcoe County, Canada West, and embraced within the peninsular formed by the Nottawassaga and Matchedash Bays of Lake Huron, the River Severn, and Lake Simcoe. Its area was small, its population comparatively large. In the year 1639 the Jesuits made an enumeration of all its villages, dwellings, and families. The result showed thirty-two villages and hamlets, with seven hundred dwellings, about four thousand familes, and twelve thousand adult persons, or a total population of at least twenty thousand.

The region whose boundaries we have given was an alternation of meadows and deep forests, interlaced footpaths leading from town to town. Of these towns, some were fortified, but the greater number were open and defenceless. They were of a construction common to all tribes of Iroquois lineage, and peculiar to them. Nothing similar exists at the present day.—They covered a space of from one to ten acres, the dwellings clustering together with little or no pretension to order. In general, these singular structures were about thirty or thirty-five feet in length, breadth, and height; but many were much larger, and a few of prodigious length. In some of the villages there were dwellings two hundred and forty feet long, though in breadth and height they did not much exceed the others. In shape they were much like an arbor overarching a garden-walk. Their frame was of tall and strong saplings, planted in a double row to form the two sides of the house, bent till they met, and lashed together at the top. To these other poles were bound transversly, and the whole was covered with large sheets of the bark of the oak, elm, spruce, or white cedar, overlaping like the shingles of a roof, upon which, for their better security, split poles were made fast with cords of linden bark. At the crown of the arch, along the entire length of the house, an opening a foot wide was left for the admission of light and the escape of smoke. At each end was a close porch of similar construction; and here were stowed cask of bark, filed with smoked fish, Indian corn, and other stores not liable to injure from frost. Within, on both sides, were wide scaffolds, four feet from the floor, and extending the entire length of the house, like the seats of a colossal omnibus. These were formed of thick sheets of bark, supported by posts and transverse poles, and covered with mats and skins. Here, in summer, was the sleeping place of the inmates, and the space beneath served for storage of their firewood. The fires were on the ground, in a line down the middle of the house. Each sufficed for two families, who, in winter, slept closely packed around them. Above, just under the vaulted roof, were a great number of poles, like the perches of a hen roost, and here were suspended weapons, clothing, skins, and ornaments. Here, too, in harvest time, the squaws hung the ears of unshelled corn, till the rude abode, through all its length, seemed decked with a golden tapestry. In general, however, its only lining was a thick coating of soot from the smoke of fires with neither draught, chimney, nor window. So pungent was the smoke, that it produced inflammation of the eyes, attended in old age with frequent blindness. Another annoyance was the fleas; and a third, the unbridled and unruly children.—Privacy there was none. The house was one chamber, sometimes lodging more than twenty families.

He who entered on a winter night beheld a strange spectacle; the vista of fires lighting the smoky concave; the bronzed groups encircling each,—cooking, eating, gambling, or amusing themselves with idle banding; shrivelled squaws, hideous with threescore years of hardship, grisly old warriors, scarred with Iroquois war-clubs; young aspirants, whose honors were yet to be won; damsels gay with ochre and wampum; restless children pell-mell with restless dogs. Now a tongue of resinous flame painted each wild feature in vivid light; now the fitful gleam expired, and the group vanished from sight, as their nation has vanished from history.—*Packman's Jesuits in North America.*

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CHANDLER'S PATENT, WEBB'S IMPROVEMENT.

Manufactured and for sale wholesale and retail by DUNHAM & FLINT, No 25 West Market Square, Bangor, Me. 3000 of these Hoes are in use within twenty-five miles of Bangor, and give entire satisfaction.

The Excelsior Horse Hoe is one of the greatest improvements in agricultural implements ever invented. It can be readily adjusted to meet the requirements of different soils and is easily changed from Furrowing to a Covering, Cultivating, or Hoeing Machine. It can be used with one horse or two, or with oxen as may be desired. It furrows, covers and hoes the crops in the most satisfactory manner, with a saving of labor in the cultivation of two acres equal to the price of the Hoe. No man who plants half an acre of land can afford to be without it. Any amount of testimonials substantiating the facts above named in relation to the value of this Hoe can be produced if required from the most reliable source, viz: intelligent, practical Farmers who have used the Hoe for the last three or four years.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS! CHANDLER'S PATENT HORSE HOE. Whereas the undersigned have purchased of MOSES CHANDLER, the original Inventor and Patentee of CHANDLER'S PATENT HORSE HOE, and hold a deed from him, duly executed, covering said Patent Right and all the Improvements made by him, the said Chandler; and whereas the undersigned are also proprietors of WEBB'S Improvement to Horse Hoes, Patented August 8th, 1865; *Now therefore*, this is to caution and notify all persons against making, selling, or using Horse Hoes infringing upon our said rights.

We do not desire to put innocent purchasers to cost or inconvenience in this matter, but our rights must be respected. We, therefore give fair notice that all persons infringing upon our rights, as above named, will be prosecuted and held responsible for damages.

R. B. DUNN, Waterville,
D. M. DUNHAM, Bangor.

Having purchased an interest in the Rights above specified, I unite in the foregoing notice. JOHN C. FLINT, Bangor.
Bangor, May 13th, 1867 24tf

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My improvement consists of a device by means of which the power of the Horse is made available to raise the teeth and deposit the hay at any desired point, thus enabling the operator of the rake to sit leisurely upon his seat without being exhausted with fatigue, making the whole operation pleasurable rather than an irksome task, at the same time requiring but a mere boy to perform the labor of a man without my improvement.

To all who would participate largely in matters of comfort and economy are particularly invited to try my rake. So say the undersigned persons.

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☞This is the only Life Insurance Company operating in this State under a charter from Maine—and it is doing a large and successful business in Massachusetts, New York, and other States, which has increased tenfold in the last four years; the total amount of Premiums the past eight months of the current year being over **$500,000.00,** and the amount insured by its Policies during that period being **$5,699,350.00.** It has paid for losses between the date of its organization in 1849 and Dec. 31 1865, the sum of **$944,000.00.**

In the Massachusetts and New York Insurance Commissioners' Reports for the years 1864 and 1865 may be found abundant testimony to the safety, good management and remarkable success of this company.

Augusta References.
(Most of whom are insured in this Company).

HON. LOT M. MORRILL, HON. RICHARD D. RICE,
HON. JOHN L. CUTLER, HON. DANIEL WILLIAMS,
CAPT. BENJ. H. GILBRETH, U. S. A., REV. E. H. W. SMITH.
COL. GEORGE W. STANLEY, Prest. First National Bank,
WM. R. SMITH, ESQ., Cashier " " "
BENJ. H. CUSHMAN, Prest. Granite " "
WM T JOHNSON, Cashier, " " "
JOSEPH A. HOMAN, Editor of Maine Farmer.

☞Pamphlets and all desired information to be had at the office of the company, immediately over the Banking Room of the First National Bank.
Augusta, Oct. 8, 1866. G. P. COCHRANE, Agent. 8tf

MARRETT, POOR & CO.,
Beg leave to inform the citizens of this vicinity, that having removed to their new and spacious store,
No. 90 Middle St., Portland, Me.,
(Adjoining the Canal National Bank,)
They have now in stock a full and complete assortment of all kinds of
CARPETINGS,
Paper Hangings,
Curtain Fixtures,
Upholstery Goods
Feathers, Mattresses, Etc.
Purchasers of the above mentioned goods are respectfully invited to examine our stock.

☞**TO MILLERS AND MILL-WRIGHTS!**
We keep constantly on hand all the Nos of the celebrated "Anker Brand" of BOLTING CLOTHS, for sale at the lowest prices.
Orders by mail answered promptly.
A liberal discount made to the trade. 3m27*

THE FINKLE AND LYON SEWING MACHINE, NO. 3.
This Machine which is now manufactured by the FINKLE & LYON MANUFACTURING CO, of Middletown, Conn., is the most perfectly made Machine now before the public. It makes the lock-stitch alike on both sides, requires no change of tension in sewing, from one kind of work to another, and no taking apart to clean or oil. It Hems, Fells, Binds, Embroiders, Braids, Tucks without measuring, Gathers, Borders, &c. It sews equally well every kind of fabric from the finest muslin to 6 or 8 thicknesses of heavy cloth or leather, and is adapted to the widest range of work of any machine in the market. It is unquestionably more simple in construction, more easily managed, less liable to get out of order, and more durable than any other Machine. It will last a lifetime without repairs. The patience of ladies is not exhausted in learning to operate it as no lessons are required. Competent judges have decided that it is the best Family Sewing Machine in use, by awarding it the first premium at many of the Fairs in the country.
FINKLE & LYON MANUF'NG CO.,
No. 12, Hamlin St., Middletown, Conn.
S. M. SPILLER, Palermo, General Agent for Maine. Agents wanted to sell the above Machine. 20tf

IMPROVED Horse Planter, Hoer and Digger,
Patented and Manufactured by
JOHN C. CLEMENT, Kenduskeag, Me.
This is the only perfect and reliable Machine for planting, hoeing, and digging potatoes, now in use in this State. Farmers who are desirous of adding a superior horse hoe to their implements, are invited to call and examine for themselves This hoe will be warranted to give entire satisfaction. For sale in Kenduskeag by J. C. CLEMENT.
Sold in Bangor by CHARLES N. DUNNING, and O. P. SAWTELLE. 10t21

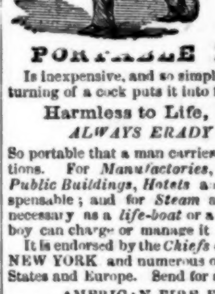
FAIRBANKS'

Premium Standard SCALES,
Made of the best materials, in the most thorough manner, and receiving
Constant Improvements,
Under the supervision of
THE ORIGINAL INVENTOR.
Every variety, as Hay, Coal, Railroad, Platform and Counter Druggists', Confectioners', Butchers', Grocers', and Gold Scales, Beams, Spring Balances, &c., for sale at our
WAREHOUSE,
118 MILK STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO.
AGENTS for sale of
Tilton & McFarland's Safes, White's Patent Money Drawers, and Cresson's Gas Regulators.
For sale in Augusta by
S. S. BROOKS. 6m18

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, Quinsy, and numerous as well as dangerous diseases of the *Throat, Chest and Lungs* prevail in our changeable climate at all seasons of the year: few are fortunate enough to escape the baneful influence. How important then to have at hand a certain antidote to all these complaints. Experience proves that this exists in *Wistar's Balsam* to an extent not found in any other remedy; however severe the suffering, the application of this soothing, healing and wonderful Balsam at once vanquishes the disease and restores the sufferer to wonted health.

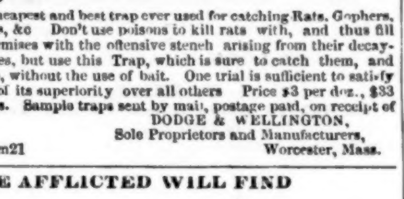
From Mr. W. BASSETT,
Depot-Master and also Postmaster at Agawam, Mass.
"I commend DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY to the afflicted portion of the community, as a remedy of no ordinary character in *diseases of the Lungs*, and fully entitled to all that it claims. My wife has been so severely troubled with a hard, dry cough, as to unfit her for the ordinary domestic duties of life, and threatening hard to result in CONFIRMED CONSUMPTION. Nothing seemed to afford any permanent relief in the usual remedies resorted to; but with my advice she began the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM, and with the most complete success, as a triumph of medicine over disease. A change was apparent to all, soon after commencing its use, and before using up the second bottle the cough had taken its departure So much for those similarly afflicted and disposed to be skeptical."
Prepared by SETH W FOWLE & SON, 18 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON, and sold by all druggists.

SCROFULA.
DR LUGOL, of Paris, one of the most eminent Chemists of Europe, said:
"The most astounding results may be anticipated when Iodine can be dissolved in pure water."
DR. H. ANDERS, after fifteen years of scientific research and experiment, has succeeded in dissolving *one and one quarter grains* of Iodine to each fluid ounce of water, and *the most astounding results have followed its use*, particularly in Scrofula and diseases therefrom. Circulars free
Dr. H. Anders' Iodine Water is for sale by J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor, 36 Dey St., N. Y., and by all Druggists. 4t29



FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!
DELAY MAKES THE DANGER.
Till now Fires have only been met by means **too dilatory, too late, and too cumbrous.**
THE EXTINGUISHER,
—A—
Self-Acting,
PORTABLE FIRE ENGINE,
Is inexpensive, and so simple in its construction that the mere turning of a cock puts it into full action.
Harmless to Life, Health, and Property.
ALWAYS READY FOR INSTANT USE.
So portable that a man carries it without hindrance to active exertions. For *Manufactories, Warehouses, Railroad Depots, Public Buildings, Hotels* and *Private Residences*, it is indispensable; and for *Steam and Sailing Vessels* it is as vitally necessary as a *life-boat* or a *life-preserver*. So simple that a boy can charge or manage it.
It is endorsed by the *Chiefs of Fire Departments* of BOSTON, NEW YORK and numerous other cities and towns in the United States and Europe. Send for a Circular. Address
AMERICAN FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY,
3m24 46 Congress Street, Boston.
Address EDWIN FITCH, Agent for Androscoggin and Kennec Counties, Lewiston, Maine.

C. JILLSON'S WORLD RENOWNED PATENT ANIMAL TRAP.
They are caught coming from their holes.



The cheapest and best trap ever used for catching Rats, Gophers, Squirrels, &c Don't use poisons to kill rats with, and thus fill your premises with the offensive stench arising from their decaying bodies, but use this Trap, which is sure to catch them, and that, too, without the use of bait. One trial is sufficient to satisfy anyone of its superiority over all others Price $3 per doz., $33 per gross. Sample traps sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of 50c.
DODGE & WELLINGTON,
Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers,
3m21 Worcester, Mass.

THE AFFLICTED WILL FIND
—THAT—
SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE
ONLY SURE REMEDY
FOR
Kidney Diseases Rheumatic Difficulties, and Disorder arising from Excesses of any kind.
PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE.
Sold by all apothecaries.
J. A. BURLEIGH,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST, BOSTON, MASS.
3m27 *General Agent.*

AMERICAN LIFE DROPS
Are warranted to be the best *PAIN KILLER* in the whole world.
Use internally, or externally, as cases require, following directions, and they will cure, beyond the possibility of a doubt.

Cholera,	Coughs,	Rheumatism,
Cholera-Morbus,	Colds,	Neuralgia,
Diarrhoea,	Croup,	Sprains,
Dysentery,	Sore Throat,	Bruises,
Diphtheria,	Bronchitis,	Cramps,
Headache,	Colic,	and Wounds.

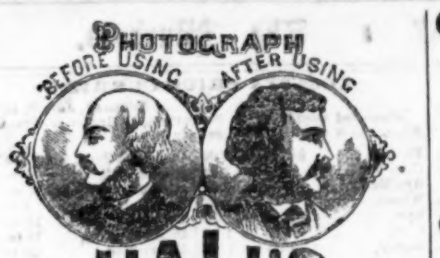
They will work wonders with all your aches and pains. Sold by all Druggists and Country Stores. 1y19

LEARNARD & HARTLEY.
Carpetings,
Oil Cloths,
Window Shades,
and Straw Mattings,
In great variety at the OLD CARPET STAND,
136 Hanover St., and 78 and 80 Union St., Boston.
Particular attention given to fitting
CHURCHES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.
A SMALL INVOICE OF S. F. WHITE'S EXTRA QUALITY STRAW MATTINGS, Slightly Damaged, at a Greatly Reduced Price. 3m21

J. O. JOICE'S Double Action Force Pump,
For Wells, Cisterns, Railroad Stations, Factories and Vessels, has no equal for power, ease and workmanship and durability, has a powerful air-chamber, will throw water SIXTY FEET, AFTER RAISING it out of a *sixty foot well*, and NEVER can freeze. It is the most successful deep well pump on this continent, and the only one that will do what it is advertised to do, and is fast growing into public favor. See well to your interest by investigating the merits of this Pump, or you may have to say, as others have, "Had I known of this Pump before I brought mine, I should certainly have had it." Call and see it, or send for Circular containing all particulars.
WHITTEMORE, BELCHER & CO'S.,
New Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
341y 34 Merchants Row, Boston, Mass.

DEERING, MILLIKEN & CO.,
JOBBERS OF
DRY GOODS AND WOOLLENS,
have removed to their new and spacious store
58 and 60 Middle St., Cor. Market St.,
the site occupied by them previous to the fire.
D., M. & CO. are agents for the State of Maine for the
Empire Sewing Machines.
RAY & TAYLOR'S enamelled and cloth imitation paper goods.
SELLING AGENTS for Farnsworth Manufacturing Co., Pennessewassee Mills, Cumberland Mills, Madison Falls Co., and for Dana & McEwan's Banner Mills Cotton Warp, Yarns and Net Twines.
Portland, March 10 1867. 3m17*

MARBLE WORKS.
ELIHU HATCH, Front Street, Wiscasset, Me., formerly of the firm of PULLEN & HATCH, Augusta, would respectfully inform his friends and the public that notwithstanding the loss of his entire stock, tools and place of business by the recent great fire in Wiscasset, he has re-opened and is prepared to furnish promptly all kinds of Marble Work, Monuments, Tablets, Grave Stones of any pattern. Customers on the Kennebec furnished on reasonable terms as at any other establishment in the State. All jobs sold will be sent free of charge in or out of the State.
N. B Mr. Hatch has no agents but travels for orders himself. Customers have no other person to settle with. eop16tf



HALL'S
Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer
HAS STOOD THE TEST OF SEVEN YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC;
and no preparation for the hair has yet been discovered that will produce the same beneficial results. It is an entirely new scientific discovery, combining many of the most powerful and restorative agents in the
VEGETABLE KINGDOM.
It Resores Gray Hair to its
ORIGINAL YOUTHFUL COLOR.
IT MAKES THE SCALP WHITE AND CLEAN;
Cures dandruff and humors, and will make it grow upon bald heads, except in very aged persons, as it furnishes the nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported. It makes the hair moist, soft, and glossy, and is unsurpassed as a HAIR DRESSING. It is the
CHEAPEST PREPARATION
EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC,
as one bottle will accomplish more and last longer than three bottles of any other preparation. It is recommended and used by the first Medical Authority. The wonderful results produced by our Sicilian Hair Renewer have induced many to manufacture preparations for the Hair, under various names; and, in order to induce the trade and the public to purchase their compounds, they have resorted to falsehood, by claiming they were former partners, and had some connection with our Mr. Hall, and their preparation was similiar to ours. Do not be deceived by them. Purchase the original: it has never yet been equalled. Our Treatise on the Hair, with certificates, sent free by mail. See that each bottle has our private Revenue Stamp over the top of the bottle. All others are imitations.
R. P. HALL & CO.,
Proprietors, Nashua. N. H.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine. 1yeop27

DR. MILLER'S SOOTHING AND HEALING BALSAM,
—OR—
Nature's Assistant.
It has proved infallible for Burns, Frozen Limbs, Bruises, Sprains, Wounds of all kinds, Pains in the Side, Back or Shoulders, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Stiff Neck, Ague in the Face or Breast, Ear Ache, Deafness, Poisoning, Erysipelas, and Inflammation of the Eyes. For Rheumatism it is not a certain cure, yet hundreds have been relieved by it when other remedies have failed.
As an INTERNAL MEDICINE, when taken in season, it will cure Inflammation of the Bowels, Dysentery Kidney Complaint, and Cholera Morbus. It will also cure Diptheria, dry Cough and Asthma.
This medicine is purely vegetable in its composition, soothing and healing in its influence, and may be given to any age or sex with perfect safety. It has been before the public during the past nine years, and has wrought some of the most astonishing cures. The proprietor challenges the world to produce its superior as a remedy. For sale by all Druggists.
C. D. LEET, *Proprietor*, Springfield, Mass.
DEMAS BARNES & Co., 21 Park Row, New York, will also supply the Trade at List Prices. 1yeop19

MENDENHALL'S Improved Self-Acting HAND LOOM.
In these days of shoddy, and high-priced goods, every family in the country should have one.
HALF THE COST
of clothing a family can be saved by its use. It is simple and durable, easily understood, and easy to operate. No skill is required to weave with it beyond the simple turning of an easy crank. Ten different twills and styles of weaving can be made on the same warp and the change from one kind to another is made in two minutes.
From 15 to 35 Yards can be Woven on it in a day.
FARMERS! Don't sell your wool and buy shoddy, when with one of these Looms in your family the girls can make all the clothing for the family and much better quality, at half price.
By late improvements, RAG CARPETS can be woven with the FLY SHUTTLE.
For circulars, price list, and samples of cloth woven on the Loom, address with stamp.
A. B. GATES & CO.,
333 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia. 3m22

Probate Notices.

KENNEBEC COUNTY.....*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of June, 1867.*
FRANCIS FULLER, Administrator on the estate of Henry Horscraft, late of Readfield, in said County, deceased, having petitioned for license to sell the following real estate of said deceased, for the payment of debts, &c., viz, The homestead of said deceased, and the tannery, and one undivided half of the Keniston place, situate in Readfield:
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of July next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*
Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 30*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of June, 1867.*
CALVIN HOPKINS, Administrator on the Estate of Ira Hammon, late of Mount Vernon, in said County, deceased, having petitioned for license to sell the following real estate of said deceased, for the payment of debts, &c., viz.: one undivided third part of a water-privilege and appurtenances:
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of July next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*
Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 30*

KENNEBEC COUNTY......*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of June, 1867.*
LEWIS CHASE, Guardian of Bertrand Sawtelle and Oren E. Sawtelle, of Sidney, in said County, minors, having petitioned for license to sell on an advantageous offer, the following real estate of said wards, the proceeds to be placed on interest, viz: All the interest of said wards in the real estate of Elbridge G. Sawtelle, late of Sidney, deceased:
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of July next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.
H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*
Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 30*

KENNEBEC COUNTY......*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of June, 1867.*
CHARLOTTE R. GREELY, widow of Levi Greely, late of Mount Vernon, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased; she having waived the provisions made for her in the will of said deceased:
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of July next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*
Attest: J. BURTON, *Register,* 30*

KENNEBEC COUNTY......*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of June, 1867.*
CALVIN HOPKINS, Administrator on the estate of Asa L. Trask, late of Rome, in said County, deceased, having presented his account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of July next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.
H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*
Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 30*

KENNEBEC COUNTY......*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of June, 1867.*
JABEZ LEWIS, Executor of the last will and testament of Warren L. Keller, late of China, in said County, deceased, having presented his account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance; and also his application to be discharged from that trust:
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of July next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed, and he be discharged.
H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*
Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of SOPHIA MOOR, late of Readfield, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to
June 24, 1867. 30* JOEL W. BROWN.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of LEVI GREELY, late of Mount Vernon, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to
June 24, 1867. 30* SULLIVAN KILBRITH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of EPHRAIM LIBBY, late of Benton, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to
WM. J. BROWN.
June 24, 1867. 3t*30

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of LEWIS CHESLEY, late of Mount Vernon, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to
May 27, 1867. 30* BENJAMIN F. MITCHELL.

CHOICE NEW CROP TEAS.
THE SHIP "GOLDEN STATE"
Has arrived from Japan with
22,000 HALF CHESTS
OF THE
FINEST JAPAN TEAS
TO THE
GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
NOS. 31 & 33 VESEY STREET.

These Teas by the ship Golden State were purchased direct from the Japanese factor, and in consequence of the magnitude of the transaction, were transferred at about half the usual commissions. This is the largest cargo ever imported from Japan by about seven thousand packages. By this operation the GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY put these Teas into the hands of the consumers with but very small profit—an achievement in commercial enterprise seldom if ever before attained. These Teas are acknowledged, both here and in Japan, as being the finest full cargo ever exported from the country.

These Teas have all the delicacy of the finest Moyune Green Teas, and can be relied upon for uniform purity and healthy effects. They are "fired," or dried upon porcelain, a process unknown until recently These Teas are composed of the choicest leaves, and cured without coloring matter of any kind, and in precisely the same manner as if prepared for native consumption. They are consequently more wholesome and delicate than artificially colored teas. This cargo was selected with especial reference to the Eastern Trade, where considerable prejudice exists against colored Teas.

ALSO,
THE SHIP "GEORGE SHOTTON"
Has arrived from Foochow with
12,000 HALF CHESTS
OF THE FINEST FOOCHOW
OOLONG TEAS.

The cargo of the ship George Shotton is the second in size that has ever come to this port from Foochow (which is the finest Black Tea district in China) These are the *finest first-picking contract Teas*—rich, fresh and full-flavored This will enable us to supply our trade with uniform fine-flavored Teas for a long time to come. These Teas were contracted for before the picking. Contract Teas are always far superior to any others. A large proportion of contract Teas of first pickings go to the European markets.

The people of Maine are among the very best judges of Black Teas, and these cannot fail to suit their tastes.

In addition to these large cargoes of Black and Japan Teas, the Company are constantly receiving large invoices of the finest quality of Green Teas from the Moyune districts of China, which are unrivalled for firmness and delicacy of flavor

Through our system of supplying Clubs throughout the country, consumers in all parts of the United States can receive their Teas at the same prices (with the small additional expense of transportation) as though they bought them at our Warehouses in this city.

Some parties inquire of us how to proceed to get up a club. The answer is simply this: Let each person wishing to join in a club say how much tea or coffee he wants, and select the kind and price from our Price Lists, as published in the paper or in our circulars. Write the names, kinds and amounts plainly on a list, and when the club is complete send to us by mail and we will put each party's goods in separate packages, and mark the name upon them, with the cost, so there need be no confusion in their distribution—each party getting exactly what he orders, and no more. The cost of transportation the members of the club can divide equitably among themselves. The funds to pay for the goods ordered can be sent by drafts on New York, by Post-Office money orders, or by Express, to "collect on delivery."

Parties sending Club or other orders for less than $30 had better send Post Office Drafts or money with their orders, to save the expense of collection by express; but larger orders we will forward by express, to collect on delivery

Hereafter we will send a complimentary package to the party getting up the club. Our profits are small, but we will be liberal as we can afford. We send no complimentary package for Clubs of less than $30.

Parties getting their Teas from us may confidently rely upon getting them pure and fresh, as they come direct from the Custom House stores to our warehouses.

We warrant all the goods we sell to give entire satisfaction. If they are not satisfactory they can be returned at our expense within 30 days, and have the money refunded.

The company have selected the following kinds from their stock, which they recommend to meet the wants of Clubs. They are sold at cargo prices, the same as the Company sell them in New York, as the list of prices will show.

PRICE LIST OF TEAS:
OOLONG (black), 70c, 80c, 90c, best $1 ₩ ℔.
MIXED, (green and black) 70c, 80c, 90c, best $1 ₩ ℔.
ENGLISH BREAKFAST (black), 80c, 90c, $1, $1.10, best $1.20 ₩ ℔.
IMPERIAL (green), 80c, 90c, $1, $1.10, best $1.25 ₩ ℔.
YOUNG HYSON (green), 80c, 90c, $1, $1.10, best $1.25 ₩ ℔.
UNCOLORED JAPAN, 90c, $1, $1.10, best $1.25 ₩ ℔.
GUNPOWDER (green), $1.25, best $1.50 ₩ ℔.

COFFEES ROASTED AND GROUND DAILY.

GROUND COFFEE, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, best 40c ₩ ℔. Hotels, Saloons, Boarding-house keepers, and families who use large quantities of Coffee, can economize in that article by using our *French Breakfast and Dinner Coffee*, which we sell at the low price of 30c ₩ ℔, and warrant to give perfect satisfaction.

N. B. All villages and towns, where a large number reside, by *Clubbing* together can reduce the cost of their Teas and Coffees about one-third, by sending directly to the
GREAT AMERICA TEA CO.

BEWARE of all concerns that advertise as "branches of this Company, or who copy our name *wholly* or *in part*, as they are either *bogus* or only *imitations*. We have no "branches and have no connection with any other Tea House.

Post-office orders and drafts make payable to the order of "The Great American Tea Company." Direct letters and orders to the
GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey Street,
Post Office Box, No. 5,643,
6m23 NEW YORK CITY.

WELCOME'S Liver Regulator and Dyspeptic Curer.
LIVER COMPLAINTS produce Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Affections of the Kidneys, Pain in the Side, Shoulders, Back and Limbs, Faintness and Sinking at the Stomach, Humors, Weakness, Languidness, Derangement of the Bowels and Water, Costiveness, Diarrhea, Piles, Nervousness, Irritability, Night Sweats, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Weak Eyes, Loss of Sleep, Bad Memory, Cold Feet, Dry Cough, and many other symptoms, varying in different cases and constitutions, and ending in lingering death.

The LIVER REGULATOR is an extraordinary remedy for the removal of these symptoms, by producing a *Healthy Liver*—cleansing the fountain from which they are generated restoring nature to its proper action, producing good digestion and good blood, dispelling humors and restoring Health. Over 3,000 have tested its virtue for the last four years, and many of them recommend it higher than we ever did. It seldom fails to cure, and where it does not cure, it benefits more than its cost. These medicines are *purely vegetable*, and free from calomel and aloes. Price low. Try the Liver Regulator and you will not regret it.

Important Cure.
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